

# Europe MPs throw out budget by big majority

EEC draft-budget for 1980 was thrown out by the European Parliament yesterday amid cheers and applause. The historic decision was taken by 288 votes to 54 despite a last-minute intervention from Mr Brian Lenihan, Irish chairman of the Council of Ministers, not to "go down the road of confrontation".

## Jeers as final plea is rejected

Michael Hornby

London, Dec 13  
cheering, clapping, and waving their order papers in the European MPs rose to their feet in jubilation here today voting by an overwhelming majority to throw out the draft budget for next year.

It was the first time it happened in the history of the community.

Parliament's legal action, despite an appeal from Brian Lenihan, the Irish Minister and chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, not to "go down the road of confrontation" with other states,

Meeting from Euro-MP Lenihan, who had badly ad the mood of the day, said that he foresaw no way of wringing ahead if budget was rejected. That cleared could "not but do damage to the image of the EEC in the eyes of the people of the community".

Yesterday, the Parliament voted to vote by 288 votes, with one abstention, in favour of rejecting the budget asking for a new draft to be submitted. This margin notably exceeded the two-thirds majority required under law.

able without responsibility?

ried and bitter Mr Lenihan, who had spent all night in the Parliament's budget committee in a hopeless attempt to get a budget accepted, said: "I am, however, relieved after the vote that the Parliament has rejected calling a 'rude' responsibility".

shock-waves of the Parliament's historic challenge to other states can be measured only over a period of time. The immediate is that the EEC will be prohibited, under budget rules from spending more money next year than does this year at any until a newly-drafted budget can be adopted.

assembly divided on the issue of essentially aid lines, with French Communists and Gaullist MPs voting against rejection. They supported by Irish Labour, some Conservative and Anti-EU MPs, and some French Socialists and Christians Democrats.

the British Conservative members voted for him. Mrs Barbara Castle, it clear she and her colleagues were doing so because they wanted to increase Parliament's powers. The men had acted within its treaty rights.

only British vote against him came from Mrs Winifred, the Scottish Labour. She argued that the of Ministers had offered a sensible increase in regional power spending and said the Parliament's tradition been to persuade rather than confront.

Parliament calls for new draft budget

The Parliament last night demanded the addition of some £430m to spending on the public sector, mainly regional and industrial development, social aid to the unemployed, scientific research, and energy projects. Member votes refused to offer more than £130m.

The Council also failed to satisfy the Parliament's request to include in the budget EEC lending and borrowing, financial aid to African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

The Parliament has asked that a new draft budget to its liking should be submitted as soon as possible. Meanwhile, it takes no action to its newly-drafted budget, which they also discuss the Parliament's ambitions.

High Court hearing page 5; Leeds meeting page 10



Photograph by David Jones

The Norwegian Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square, after Crown Princess Sonja of Norway switched the lights on yesterday.

## Revie ban lifted but FA may put new charge

Craig Scott and Norman For

A new charge of bringing the game into disrepute may be brought by the Football Association against Mr Don Revie, the Newcastle United manager, who yesterday won his High Court application to have lifted a 10-year ban on his involvement in domestic football.

Mr Justice Cawley said that although Mr Revie had brought English football at the highest level into disrepute, the ban had to be lifted "with regret" because of the possibility of bias by Sir Harold Thompson, chairman of the FA, who should not have presided over Mr Revie's disciplinary hearing.

After the hearing, Mr Ted Croker, secretary of the FA, said they would "consider whether to set up another commission to hear the case against Mr Revie again. The charges would be 'very much' as before."

It was only on one issue on which the Judge had found for Mr Revie and the FA had been "totally justified" in taking action against him for breaking his contract in July, 1977, to become the manager of the United Arab Emirates team.

Mr Justice Cawley ordered the FA to pay one-third of Mr Revie's costs. He described the former England manager as greedy and deceitful and said he had been in flagrant breach of his contract.

The judge said: "He presented so 'football's' a scurrilous and outrageous example of disloyalty, breach of duty, dishonesty and selfishness".

Mr Revie was not in court to hear the judge's remarks.

High Court hearing page 5;

Leeds meeting page 10

## Ministers' dilemma as NUJ wins on blacking

By Fred Emery

A powerful affirmation yesterday by the House of Lords of existing trades unions' immunities from civil action in secondary industrial action has forced the Government into a dilemma in its new Employment Bill.

The issue is whether to risk delaying the Bill's reforms by including amendments to legislate against such secondary "blacking and blocking", or to leave the matter, a specific Conservative manifesto commitment, until later in the session. Ministers said last night that no decision had been taken.

The problem, first disclosed in The Times of November 13, arose with the Law Lords' unanimous reversal of the earlier restrictive judgment in the Court of Appeal by Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls.

The case, resolved yesterday in favour of the appellants, the National Union of Journalists, the Royal Society of Engineers and another, was brought by the TUC against the Law Lords' interpretation of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974, as amended.

The case was Express Newspapers versus MacShane and another (of the NUJ). It concerned "blocking" Press Association news at the Daily Express during a dispute between the union and provincial newspaper owners. The Express was not otherwise involved in the dispute.

This is classic secondary "blacking" and it would not be prevented, although picketing would, in the Employment Bill as it stands. The Government had originally hoped, although without conviction, that the House of Lords might let stand the Court of Appeal's ruling that the NUJ's action could not be construed as being truly or effectively in

furtherance of the trade dispute.

In fact, the five law lords, while allowing judicial review, have in their separate opinions stored that it is not for the courts to be more restrictive than Parliament's language intended. And so the law gave immunity for "an act done by a person in contemplation of furtherance of a trade dispute" something which, they agreed, rested in the beliefs and state of mind of the doers.

Lord Diplock found that the degree of damage done in secondary action did not affect the immunity. "The doer of the act may know full well that it cannot have more than a minor effect in bringing a trade dispute to the successful outcome that he favours but nevertheless is bound to cause disastrous loss to the victim; who may be a stranger to the dispute and with no interest in its outcome. The act is none the less entitled to immunity..."

Lord Salmon suggested that in cases such as with the recent Charing Cross picket's disruption of cancer patients' treatment, the time might have come for the law to be altered.

Lord Scarman, who wanted

"very clear statutory language to persuade me that Parliament intended to allow the courts to act as some sort of backseat driver in trade disputes" raised a second point.

It was that injunction to restrain industrial action, pending trial, might well be a proper exercise of the courts' discretion where furtherance of a trade dispute "endangers the nation or puts at risk such fundamental rights" as the freedom of the press. It had not happened in this case, but he would have answered it affirmatively.

Tory worries, page 2

Law Report, page 12

## Opec moderates put up oil prices before meeting in Caracas

By Nicholas Hirsh

Energy Correspondent

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporting country, is increasing its price by 22 per cent to \$24 a barrel in advance of the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) which begins in Caracas, Venezuela, on Monday.

Three other moderate members of Opec, Venezuela, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, are all increasing their prices above the official upper limit of \$23.50 set at the last Opec meeting. Only Venezuela has set out the level of increase, which matches the Saudi price rise of \$18 to \$24. Other increases could put up a gallon on British pump prices. However, the further general increase expected next week could add \$8 a barrel.

Companies receiving Saudi crude such as Esso, the British Exxon subsidiary, Texaco, and Mobile, will be the first to bear the brunt of the rises, but even Esso takes only a quarter of its oil from its membership of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco).

Saudi Arabia, which produces a third of the Opec countries' total exports and supplies one-fifth of United States imports, has been alone in holding its prices for its 9.5 million barrels a day to \$18 a barrel.

The increase is seen both as an attempt to bring unity to next week's meeting, when further rises will be demanded by hardline producers such as Iran and Libya, and to prevent what the Saudis regard as profiteering by the four American multinationals—Exxon, Socony, Texaco, and Mobil—which handle 80 per cent of their production.

It is likely that further increases will be agreed. Iran, where Shell and BP have been negotiating, is known to be demanding \$26 a barrel for next year's supplies, and prices

on the spot market have risen as high as \$45 a barrel.

Worries on the effects of the increases on the world's economy sent the price of gold soaring by \$14.00 to \$461.00 on the London bullion market, but the dollar was little affected.

Mr Gido Brunner, the EEC Energy Commissioner, gave a warning that the Saudis' \$6 a barrel increase would cost the EEC countries an extra \$20,000m to \$25,000m a year.

These increases could only be borne if all producing countries raised their prices on the same level and there would be further increases at Caracas.

But Britain will benefit from rises in the price of North Sea oil, which is already being sold above the official Opec prices. North Sea prices were raised last month after increases to \$26.27 a barrel by the African producers, Libya, Nigeria and Algeria, whose oil is a similar low-sulphur, high-quality product.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

His torture lasted for seven consecutive days and nights and ended only after his torturers had several times forced him to endure his own execution. Mr Paknejad is therefore claiming no further increases at Caracas.

He recounts his experiences today in a matter-of-fact voice, a sort of low monotone which suggests that he has told the story before and is still worried that his listeners might grow bored.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast prison in Tehran. There they tore out all his fingernails one by one and whipped him naked with heavy cables made of thin wire.

He speaks much more passionately when he speaks of Iran's new political prisoners.

For Mr Paknejad, who was arrested by the Shah's secret police on January 10, 1970, and taken to the Kast

## HOME NEWS

## New building for MPs will not go ahead because of financial stringency, Mrs Thatcher rules

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent

"There is no possibility of this going ahead," Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said when asked in the Commons yesterday whether the project had been abandoned.

For the building of a new parliamentary precinct opposite Big Ben in Bridge Street at a cost of more than £120m.

At the press conference on Wednesday, Mr Norman St John-Stevens, Leader of the House of Commons, said that the plan had to be considered against the background of financial stringency.

In the Commons yesterday, Mr Anthony Marlow, Conservative MP for Northampton North, referred to the building as "a gin palace and swimming bath".

Mrs Thatcher replied firmly that there was no possibility of the project going ahead, and added: "We really cannot ask people to undertake burdens unless we are also prepared to bear burdens ourselves."

Nevertheless, it was clear from comments outside the Chamber that many MPs were in favour of the new accommodation to be built so that Parliament can function more effectively.

Among them was Mr Edward du Cann, Conservative MP for Tauton, and chairman of the newly appointed Select Committee on the Treasury and the Civil Service.

He said: "It is good news that Parliament is to debate the project because the extra building is urgently needed to accom-

modate the ordinary work of Parliament."

Mr du Cann said that when all the 14 new departmental select committees and their sub-committees got to work and standing committees were engaged at the same time in four or five rooms on the consideration of Bills, there would not be enough space to go round.

The pressure on facilities is such that it is difficult to find a committee room to do the necessary work of investigation that MPs are now being called upon to carry out", he said.

It is not a matter of empire-building. If MPs are to strengthen their powers in the court of the Executive, they must have appropriate facilities. At present they do not have enough space to go round.

Mr John Parker, Labour MP for Barking, Dagenham, who is Father of the House, said that he was in favour of the project but not now. He had been against earlier projects because he did not like the architectural style; the plan this time looked more reasonable.

He said there was an urgent need for more space for the Commons Library, a point that had been taken up by other MPs.

Our Planning Reporter writes: Sir Hugh Casson, President of the Royal Academy and senior partner of Casson, Conder and Partners, the architects responsible for the scheme, said yesterday that he was not really surprised by Mrs Thatcher's statement.

"But the point which has not been appreciated is that the first phase involves the rehabilitation of several buildings which belong to the Government, and which are listed. Sooner or later they have got to repair them, and if they are going to put some people in them, then those people might as well be MPs."

"I would have thought it was only prudent housekeeping to go ahead with phase one."

Letters, page 15

## More cuts on way, 1922 group warned

By Our Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, warned Tory backbenchers last night that more public expenditure cuts were to come and the Government would expect their support in the difficult months ahead.

The Prime Minister said: "We need to have another go at getting public expenditure down." Later, when backbenchers banged their desks at her remark that the Government had to "tackle the why work?" syndrome, she said: "I hope when you apply the principle you will not duck the reality."

The implication is that if MPs run into constituency difficulties because of the Government's economic and financial strategy, they would recognize and support the administration's aims.

Mrs Thatcher, who was addressing the 1922 Committee, said the Government was laying the economic and legislative foundations for the future.

It was important to understand the changing attitudes the Government was bringing about. Management were now free to manage. Controls on pay, prices, dividends and exchanges had all gone. "We are not having beer and sandwiches at No 10," she said.

Among trade unionists moderate were now standing up to militancy, and the successes of the secret ballots were showing.

The Government was involved in another round of cutting public expenditure. "We have to look for bureaucracy and waste wherever it is," she said.

Next year the legislative programme would be the heaviest embarked on, but it was designed to lay the foundations for a sound Conservative economy.

The Government was determined about Britain's £100m contribution to the EEC, that was a battle that had still to be won.

David Blake writes: The Prime Minister's comments provide the first official confirmation that a new round of spending cuts are under way, probably to take effect in the financial year beginning next April. Her comments on the "why-work?" syndrome are bound to encourage speculation that the Government is thinking of giving way to backbench pressure to end the policy of increasing benefits for the unemployed and those on social security to take account of the full impact of price increase.

A recent court case involved corruption and blackmail, for which three police officers were sentenced on the basis of the evidence given by Mrs S. Khashoggi, and during the course of her evidence the name of a politician involved in the case was given to the judge.

"Parliament is entitled to the assurance that the politician concerned did not have access to sensitive defence material. I believe it is important that the Security Commission, whose terms of reference cover this sort of broad question, should be invited to consider the matter."

Mrs Khashoggi, the former wife of an international arms dealer, confirmed while giving evidence against the three officers that the relationship with the politician was "more than a friendship".

She said that the affair was a common knowledge in her household, but emphasized that she had never been to the politician's office or seen any of his papers.

Mr Wellbeloved said last night: "The whole area of security in respect of the Ministry of Defence and defence forces generally is a very important matter."

There have been a number of Security Commission reports that make it clear that association with blackmailers and people involved in corrupt practices can be a security risk.

A recent court case involved corruption and blackmail, for which three police officers were sentenced on the basis of the evidence given by Mrs S. Khashoggi, and during the course of her evidence the name of a politician involved in the case was given to the judge.

"Parliament is entitled to the assurance that the politician concerned did not have access to sensitive defence material. I believe it is important that the Security Commission, whose terms of reference cover this sort of broad question, should be invited to consider the matter."

The protests are likely to be made more intense by the fact that unemployment is certain to rise sharply throughout next year.

Any move by the Government to end the indexation of unemployment benefit is certain to lead to bitter protests by unions and the Labour Party, since it would involve significant cuts in the living standards of the unemployed.

The protests are likely to be made more intense by the fact that unemployment is certain to rise sharply throughout next year.

The unions decided to seek a further meeting with Mr Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, before the national TUC conference on January 22, to resume "dangerous consequences for industrial relations" of proceeding with the proposed legislation.

Mr Prior's intention to outlaw the kind of action taken by journalists at the Daily Express is traced by his aides to the Conservative Party election manifesto which promised to

## Minister says threat is already frightening buyers away Steel strike 'would be catastrophic'

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, gave a grim warning to steel workers yesterday that more public expenditure cuts were to come and the Government would expect their support in the difficult months ahead.

The Prime Minister said: "We need to have another go at getting public expenditure down." Later, when backbenchers banged their desks at her remark that the Government had to "tackle the why work?" syndrome, she said: "I hope when you apply the principle you will not duck the reality."

The implication is that if MPs run into constituency difficulties because of the Government's economic and financial strategy, they would recognize and support the administration's aims.

Mrs Thatcher, who was addressing the 1922 Committee, said the Government was laying the economic and legislative foundations for the future.

It was important to understand the changing attitudes the Government was bringing about. Management were now free to manage. Controls on pay, prices, dividends and exchanges had all gone. "We are not having beer and sandwiches at No 10," she said.

Among trade unionists moderate were now standing up to militancy, and the successes of the secret ballots were showing.

The Government was involved in another round of cutting public expenditure. "We have to look for bureaucracy and waste wherever it is," she said.

Next year the legislative programme would be the heaviest embarked on, but it was designed to lay the foundations for a sound Conservative economy.

The Government was determined about Britain's £100m contribution to the EEC, that was a battle that had still to be won.

David Blake writes: The Prime Minister's comments provide the first official confirmation that a new round of spending cuts are under way, probably to take effect in the financial year beginning next April. Her comments on the "why-work?" syndrome are bound to encourage speculation that the Government is thinking of giving way to backbench pressure to end the policy of increasing benefits for the unemployed and those on social security to take account of the full impact of price increase.

A recent court case involved corruption and blackmail, for which three police officers were sentenced on the basis of the evidence given by Mrs S. Khashoggi, and during the course of her evidence the name of a politician involved in the case was given to the judge.

"Parliament is entitled to the assurance that the politician concerned did not have access to sensitive defence material. I believe it is important that the Security Commission, whose terms of reference cover this sort of broad question, should be invited to consider the matter."

Mrs Khashoggi, the former wife of an international arms dealer, confirmed while giving evidence against the three officers that the relationship with the politician was "more than a friendship".

She said that the affair was a common knowledge in her household, but emphasized that she had never been to the politician's office or seen any of his papers.

Mr Wellbeloved said last night: "The whole area of security in respect of the Ministry of Defence and defence forces generally is a very important matter."

There have been a number of Security Commission reports that make it clear that association with blackmailers and people involved in corrupt practices can be a security risk.

A recent court case involved corruption and blackmail, for which three police officers were sentenced on the basis of the evidence given by Mrs S. Khashoggi, and during the course of her evidence the name of a politician involved in the case was given to the judge.

"Parliament is entitled to the assurance that the politician concerned did not have access to sensitive defence material. I believe it is important that the Security Commission, whose terms of reference cover this sort of broad question, should be invited to consider the matter."

The protests are likely to be made more intense by the fact that unemployment is certain to rise sharply throughout next year.

The unions decided to seek a further meeting with Mr Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, before the national TUC conference on January 22, to resume "dangerous consequences for industrial relations" of proceeding with the proposed legislation.

Mr Prior's intention to outlaw the kind of action taken by journalists at the Daily Express is traced by his aides to the Conservative Party election manifesto which promised to

that: the BSC management faced a seriously deteriorating situation and no one could be sure that it could break even without more closures.

This, though, stand, which appeared to be received somewhat nervously even by some of his own backbenchers, was firmly backed earlier in the day by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

As did Sir Keith, Mrs Thatcher firmly told the House that any questions about the way the BSC management was doing its job should be referred to the corporation.

Pressed by the Leader of the Opposition to say what would happen if the industry did not break even by the set date, Sir Keith said that his instructions were that BSC should make no operating loss in the year 1980-81 after depreciation and interest.

BSC would have to manage its affairs to achieve that target.

If the steelworkers decided to strike, then the consequences might be more reductions and closures as potential buyers were frightened away.

He begged workers not to inflict self-injury on top of the market injury. Sir Keith said

Parliamentary report, page 5

of the basis of British industry.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, has agreed to meet steel union leaders and Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, tomorrow for urgent talks about the deepening crisis in the steel industry.

Railway union leaders yesterday threatened to bring behind the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, which has called its 90,000 steel members out on strike from January 2, by promising to "black" the transport of iron ore and steel products by rail if the stoppage goes ahead.

The TUC general committee unanimously rejected the British Steel Corporation's plan to shut down works and axe 52,000 jobs over the next eight months. The committee will be recommending opposition to the cuts at next Wednesday's meeting of the TUC General Council.

Mr William Sims, general secretary of the ISTC, said last night: "It is government action that is giving us the destruction

of the steel industry." Leaders of the steelworkers union had several hours of talks with the BSC last night, but the two sides stood to their entrenched positions and no statement was issued. Little was understood to have been made in the discussions between Mr Sims and other ISTC officials and Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the corporation, and Mr Bob Scholey, his chief executive.

The ISTC general secretary afterwards accused British Steel of "hiding behind the Government" to get its own way over plant closures, job cuts and the 2 per cent pay offer that precipitated the strike call.

The union invited BSC's chief executive to join him in the meeting with Sir Keith, but the corporation side rejected the initiative.

Last night's apparently fruitless discussions were chiefly concerned with the rundown of steelmaking at Shotton and Corby, plans that BSC had already sought to close. Talks on redundancy pay for the men

page 20

who will lose their jobs are to begin next week, but there is still no agreement to the partial shutdown of Corby.

The decision to "black" the transport of iron ore and steel products by rail and air ports was taken by the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen. Union leaders voted to give the ISTC "full support" if any action they feel necessary regarding the movement of rail-borne traffic.

The NUR executive went further and deplored the Government's economic and industrial strategy, which it continued to "bring about the destruction of the publicly owned British steel industry".

Mr Sidney Weightill, general secretary of the NUR, said: "If the strike takes place we shall send out clear and specific instructions to our members. Any movement in the steel industry, whether raw materials or iron ore or the finished product, will be stopped. Nothing will move."

Private sector backs cuts

By Clifford Webb

Mr Derek Robinson, the dismissed British Leyland shop steward's leader, said in Birmingham yesterday: "I do not see any problem about my reinstatement." The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers began an inquiry nine days ago into his departure.

Asked what would happen if the inquiry produced a compromise, he said: "I am not prepared to circulate without an endorsement of the recommendations of the employers' side, in an attempt to offset the cost of increased productivity."

In the end, however, he added: "We have made sufficient progress, with considerable difficulty, to put the offside back to our members. Without it being enough to endorse it with our recommendation."

The offer is above the average made by the Clegg committee on comparability, the second and smaller phase of which local authority workers will receive next April.

## Council men offered 13pc to stall winter strife

By Donald MacIntyre  
Labour Reporter

Local authority employees are hoping to avoid last winter's bitter strife with the manual workers after units agreed last night to let the members consider over the next month a pay offer between 13 and 14 per cent.

Union negotiators will report to the employers on January 16 on whether delegate meetings representing 120,000 council workers have accepted an offer split out during three days of talks in London yesterday.

Acceptance of the offer would give some comfort to ministers who have been assuring themselves to "a good rate" of around 20 per cent after settlements made by the miners and the miners' strike.

Mr Brian Rusbridge, secretary of the employers' side, said last night that because of cash limits imposed on local authorities by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, "there is not the money from central government in terms of the support grant to cover the order of pay increase".

He added: "Local authorities are going to have to face very hard indeed at where the money is going to come from."

The employers' side has indicated a desire to circulate without an endorsement of the recommendations of the employers' side, in an attempt to offset the cost of increased productivity."

Mr Charles Donner, secretary of the British Steel industry, had nearly broken down in the face of the employers' initial reluctance to reward long-service employees with adequately increased holidays.

In the end, however, he added: "We have made sufficient progress, with considerable difficulty, to put the offside back to our members. Without it being enough to endorse it with our recommendation."

The offer is above the average made by the Clegg committee on comparability, the second and smaller phase of which local authority workers will receive next April.

**Issue of doctors' judgment put off**

Any government initiative on establishing a method of investigating complaints about the clinical judgment of doctors in the National Health Service must wait until next May, M Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday.

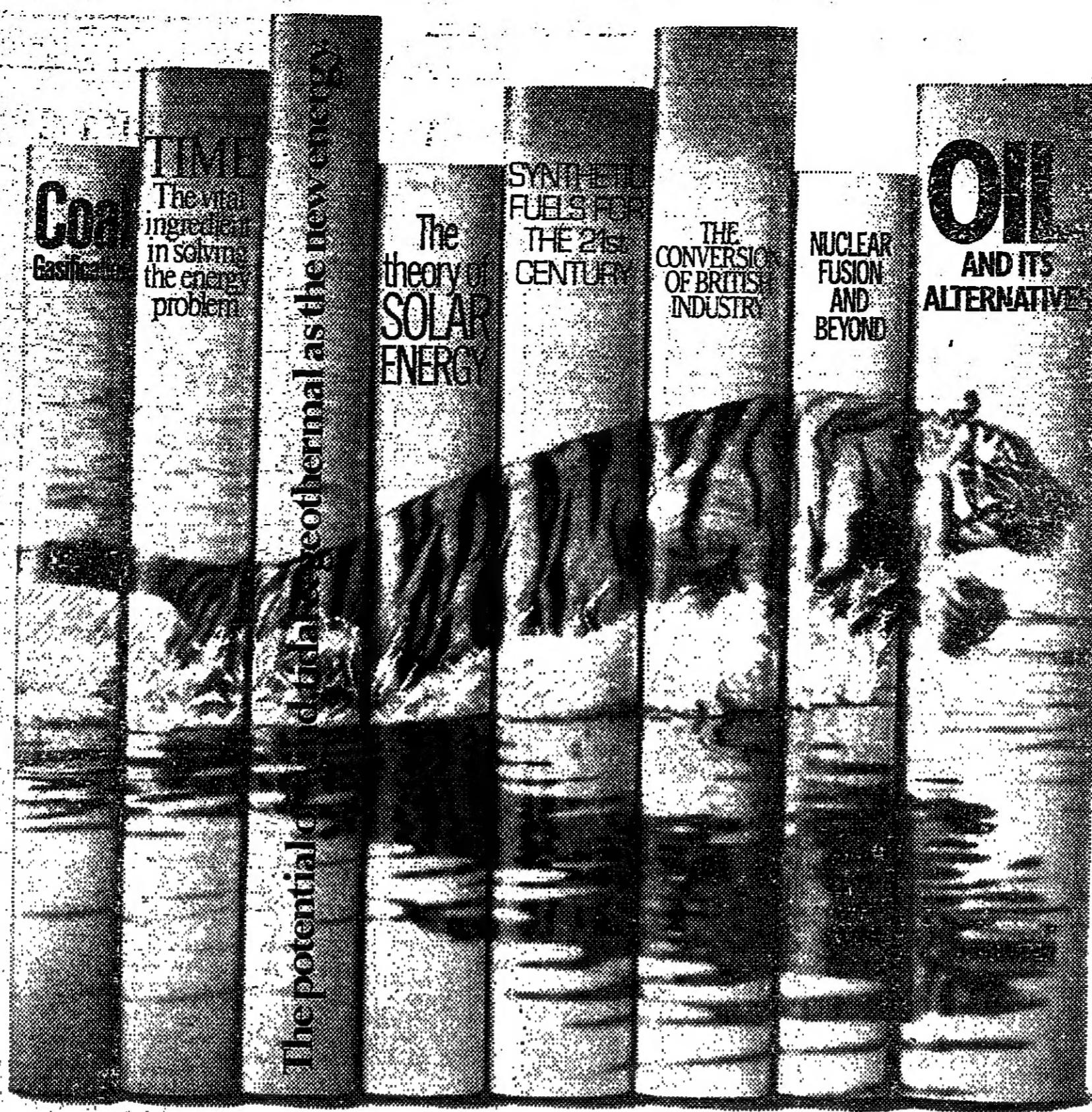
It is expected that a subcommittee set up by the Juries and Consultants' Committee to consider the issue will have produced its conclusions by then.

**Nuclear pact extended**

A five-year extension of the Government's nuclear material agreement with Britain's Trident missile system in other warhead technology required for renewal of the British independent deterrent, which the Cabinet has made its final decision next spring.

This extension of the 1979 Atomic Energy Defence Agreement will give Britain access to the Trident missile system in exchange for renewal of the British independent deterrent, which the Cabinet has made its final decision next spring.

The extension of the 1979 Atomic Energy Defence Agreement will give Britain access to the Trident missile system in exchange for renewal of the British independent



## You've had the theory. Now for the practice.

Esso have spent more than £1,500 million developing North Sea oil.

Searching for new sources of oil and gas around the world is costing us several million pounds a day.

We have spent £1,000 million on the Alaskan pipeline.

We are involved in a £2,500 million project for extracting oil from tar sands. (Total heavy oil deposits represent more than double the world's conventional oil reserves.)

We have developed an advanced catalytic process for converting coal into synthetic gas.

We are partners in a £120 million coal liquefaction research project.

We are world suppliers of nuclear fuel for electricity generation.

We are working on uranium enrichment, using both centrifuge and the more advanced laser technique, which we pioneered.

We are leaders in solar photovoltaics, used for communication and navigational aids.

To solve the world's energy problems will take massive investment, experience, and skill....

But it is only through more efficient use of energy now that we will gain the necessary time.

The world's leading energy company.

## HOME NEWS

## Plans to cut benefits for families of strikers 'are vicious'

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

Government proposals to restrict severely benefits for strikers' families were condemned yesterday as "vicious" and likely to lead to a wave of unofficial strikes. The proposals, which were leaked to *Time Out*, would reduce payments for some families by £10 a week, leaving most with benefit of between £1 and £5 a week on present figures.

The proposals, contained in a confidential memorandum from a senior Treasury civil servant to Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Chancellor of the Exchequer, are acknowledged to be "significantly different" from others considered by ministers.

The memorandum states that Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Social Services, has suggested that there should be no specific provision for hardship payments "even in distressing cases" and that that proposal "is harsher than those considered so far".

However, the memorandum says that the proposal fits in with Sir Geoffrey's plan for hardship payments to be set at a low level or left to the discretion of local social security staff. That idea is said in the memorandum to have been condemned as "unreasonable" by Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Social Services, whose department emphasized yesterday that no decision had been taken.

The proposals would mean that from next year union members with an interest in the outcome of a dispute "would be assumed to be receiving £10 a week strike pay from their unions and their benefits would be reduced accordingly."

In addition, instead of ignoring the first £4 of income tax rebates and strike pay, social security staff would be instructed to take those amounts into account in assessing the benefit.

**More than 1.8m people will lose under Bill**

By Our Social Services Correspondent

More than 1,800,000 people will lose up to £3 a week under the proposed changes in the Social Security Bill, while 703,000 will gain. Nearly nine tenths of the losers will be pensioners and 3,000 of them will lose £3 or more a week.

The figures were released on the eve of the Government's decision to give the Bill a second reading before Christmas.

The figures, given in a Parliamentary written reply by Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Social Services, show that 19,000 people will lose £3 a week or more under the Bill. They include 2,000 sick and disabled people, half of whom with dependent children, 7,000 unemployed claimants, and 2,000 one-parent families.

Mary Chipperfield Promos

"There has already been general agreement that action should be taken to ensure that when strikers claim supplementary benefit for families they should be deemed to be drawing a specified amount of strike pay," the confidential memo reads.

Mr Stanley Orme, Labour spokesman on social services, described the proposals as "outrageous" last night and promised vigorous opposition to them. He pointed out that in 1978-79 only £3.3m had been paid out in benefits to strikers' families, a small proportion of the total budget.

"We are not talking about a lot of money in terms of the social security budget," Mr Orme said. "This is a mean and vicious attack on strikers and their families that is meant to deter people from taking industrial action. But the Government may find that it has the opposite effect."

Mr Frank Field, Labour MP for Birkenhead and former director of the Child Poverty Action Group and the Low Pay Unit, pointed out that strike pay could be paid only when the dispute was official. The proposals amounted to "short-term, spiteful thinking to undermine the authority of trade union leaders".

The penalty of declaring a strike official would be to lose benefit for trade union members under the proposals. David Felton writes: "While emphasising that no decision had yet been reached, Whitehall officials said last night that a paper on benefits for strikers' families was almost ready to go to the Cabinet."

The officials pointed out that the memorandum did not differ from the Tory manifesto, which stated: "We shall ensure that unions bear their fair share of the costs of supporting their members who are on strike".

Law report, page 12

## Miss Tutin says camel fall affected Cleopatra scene

Dorothy Tutin, the actress, told Mr Justice Cantley yesterday that she had given an unconvincing performance as Cleopatra in Antony's death scene because she had fallen off a camel and injured her back.

She said: "I could not hold Antony in my arms when she said to him: 'I had to support himself. It was not very convincing.'

Miss Tutin, aged 49, is claiming damages for her injury, which she claims restricted her acting technique. She is suing Mary Chipperfield Promotions, owners of the camel from which she fell, fracturing two vertebrae, during a charity race at Olympia in December, 1976.

Mary Chipperfield Promos

denied negligence and deny that their camels were frisky or dangerous.

Miss Tutin has said she did not know she was expected to take part in a camel race until shortly before it was due to start.

She told the court yesterday that she was fearful when she saw the camels. They looked alarming and frightening.

The race was a chaotic mêlée of camels, she added. She tried to hang on, but in the end fell off. As a result of her injury, she was no longer able to do some household chores or play tennis.

She had also had to adapt some of her acting techniques. Her role as Cleopatra was just one of those affected.

The hearing continues today.

**Make the most of your savings with these EXCEPTIONAL NEW INTEREST RATES FROM 'THE LEEDS'.**

There will never be a better time to save with the Leeds Permanent Building Society.

It doesn't matter if you have a few pounds, or a few thousand pounds — you'll get a great deal from 'the Leeds'.

But don't leave it too late.

There's one of 325 Leeds branches near you, with friendly staff to help you choose the savings scheme that's right for your pocket.

So if you've got an eye on the future, take advantage of the Leeds' record interest rates — they'll really give you something to smile about.

### FOR FIXED TERM INVESTORS

5-year High Return Shares now earn	4-year High Return Shares now earn	3-year High Return Shares now earn	2-year High Return Shares now earn
<b>12.50% - 17.86%</b> NET GROSS	<b>12.00% - 17.14%</b> NET GROSS	<b>11.50% - 16.43%</b> NET GROSS	<b>11.00% - 15.71%</b> NET GROSS
Leave the interest in your account to compound half yearly and these rates will improve to:			
<b>12.89% - 18.41%</b> NET GROSS	<b>12.36% - 17.66%</b> NET GROSS	<b>11.83% - 16.90%</b> Basic rate income tax paid	<b>11.30% - 16.14%</b> Basic rate income tax paid
So remember, whether interest rates go up or down, for five, four, three or two years 'High Return' Shares we guarantee your money will earn an extra 2%, 1.5%, 1%, or 0.5% respectively, above the Paid-up Share rate.			

### FOR REGULAR SAVERS

Subscription Share Accounts now earn
<b>11.75% - 16.79%</b> NET GROSS

Regular monthly savers gain extra interest, to make their savings grow faster.

### The Leeds PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

Head Office Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds LS1 1NS.  
Look for your local branch in the telephone directory or Yellow Pages.

Say 'the Leeds' and you're smiling.

### FOR FLEXIBLE SAVING

Paid-up Share Accounts now earn
<b>10.50% - 15.00%</b> NET GROSS

Basic rate income tax paid

High interest, with the benefit of being able to pay in, or withdraw, whenever you wish.

Plea that 'New Statesman' article could affect the administration of justice

Crown claims that interview with juror was contempt

By Trevor Fishlock

Mr Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, sought in the High Court yesterday to have the *New Statesman*'s interview with a Thorpe trial juror declared a contempt of court.

In his view, the court was told, the confidential memo

would prejudice proceedings.

The Attorney General had said that his aim was to clarify the law, and there was no question of seeking to have Mr Bruce Page, editor of the *New Statesman*, committed to prison.

He has rejected the *New Statesman*'s request that its costs

should be paid.

Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Park were told in the High Court yesterday by Mr Simon Brown, for the Attorney General, that the article was published five weeks after the acquittal of Mr Thorpe and his three co-defendants. The article contained not only an interview with a juror but also a criticism of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The trial was misconceived from the start. The Crown's main charge, conspiracy to murder, never made any serious impression on the jury.

Mr Brown said the law with regard to protection of jury room secrecy was "not clear".

Although the *New Statesman* article could not have interfered with the course of justice in the Thorpe case, because all the accused were acquitted, the Attorney General's view was that it was a contempt because of its impact on the administration of justice as a whole.

Mr Brown added: "The article is the thin end of a dangerous wedge." If such articles are beyond the reach of law, jury room revelations would become commonplace. That development would be imminent from the start.

The Crown's main charge, conspiracy to murder, never made any serious impression on the jury.

Mr Brown said that the article falls on the wrong side.

Mr Brown said that abuse might develop if jurors were offered money for their disclosures.

The convention of jury room secrecy was breaking down.

There had been jury room revelations in many pub-

lications.

With the risk of a growing number of disclosures it was right to invoke the law of contempt.

The administration of justice

is threatened when the level of disclosure changes, said he.

It now threatens to become intolerable.

Mr Robertson said it would be contrary to public policy to create a new offence where the justification for that offence was open to reasonable debate.

Reasonable people could argue in favour of interviewing juries in certain circumstances.

The *New Statesman* had done nothing to injure the administration of justice.

The hearing continues today.

## Operation man died after 'sample error'

From Arthur Osman  
Coventry

A doctor in charge of a hospital laboratory told an inquest at Coventry yesterday that a transposition of tissue samples led to a man having an operation for cancer when he did not have the disease.

It was said that Mr Patrick McCann, aged 49, a father of three children, of Henley Road, Bell Green, Coventry, died from pancreatic and peritonitis after infection and a leak that

occurred during an operation.

The consultant surgeon said that they could find nothing wrong with his father and that he did not have cancer.

Mr Thomas Waterworth, a consultant surgeon at the hospital, said he saw Mr McCann for the first time on October 11, and was guided about his condition by information presented to him.

The physical examination denoted nothing to suggest a tumour was present but in the light of the evidence available, he told his patient that he should have a large operation.

He did not mention the word cancer, but indicated that there were changes which could become cancerous.

Mr McCann had much of his stomach removed after a surgeon had examined samples that indicated cancer was present.

Dr James Black, who was in administrative charge of the laboratory at Walsgrave Hospital, Coventry, said that on September 28 he examined a specimen which indicated cancer and he made a report accordingly. The laboratory number and that of the slide corresponded.

An investigation was started on the afternoon that Mr McCann had the operation, as there were grounds for suspecting an error. Dr Black said it was discovered that there had been a transposition of tissue samples. "We have made mistakes in the past, but our procedures were operated to detect them in time," he said.

There had been a careful investigation, but it was still not known exactly what had taken place. "No laboratory is 100 per cent foolproof, but we hope it is as foolproof as humanly possible," Dr Black said.

Mr Michael McCann, aged 32, the son of the dead man, said that his father had worked at a local factory and had enjoyed perfect health. Last July he complained to the family doctor of chest pains after falling off a fence in June.

He was admitted to hospital on October 17 and the operation took place five days later.

"My father told me he had cancer, and asked me not to tell my mother at that stage."

Mr Ronald Parker, another consultant surgeon, said the stomach was examined after removal and it was found that Mr McCann had had mild gastritis.

Mr Derek Barrowcliff, Home Office pathologist, said: "Death would not have occurred if the operation had not been carried out."

A verdict of misadventure was recorded. Afterwards, Mr Michael McCann said: "We shall be claiming compensation for the loss of our father."

Mr Justice O'Connor will be giving his decision on a preliminary point in a libel action brought by the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union against *Times* and *News-Mag*, editor of *Times*, and Michael Roulledge, its Labour Editor.

Mr Michael Kempton, QC, for the union, said yesterday that the aggregation of members of a union were entitled

to bring an action against the publishers of a satirical magazine in the name of the union.

Whether or not the union was distinct from its membership — had a legal personality which the law could protect.

Mr Anthony Lester, QC, for the newspaper, said that it was not possible to bring a representative action for damages unless there was a common interest between each and every member of that class.

In the present case, there was no common interest between all members of the union in suing *Times* for libel.

Law Report, page 12

steps retraced: Woman Police Constable Gemma Dally, aged 21, retracing the last journey of Miss Sally Shepherd, who was raped and murdered in south London 12 days ago. WPC Dally was dressed yesterday to resemble the murdered restaurant manager of the Young Vic Theatre. She boarded a bus to Peckham at New Cross as Miss Shepherd had done. She will make the journey again today.

Police free one of 24 held in anti-IRA raids

By Stewart Tindall  
Crime Reporter

One of 24 held by police in raids aimed against the Provisional IRA was released yesterday by Hampshire police. The other 23 were still being held in London, Southampton, Birmingham and Liverpool.

The raids were carried out on Wednesday morning after several months of planning and were intended to catch any IRA strategy for a fresh bombing attack over Christmas.

A number of firearms were recovered in London, but so far there has been no sign of any bomb factory.

Charges are not expected to be brought until next week and the 23 are likely to be held for the full seven days allowed under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

One of those held is Mr Paddy Prender

## HOME NEWS

**Judge lifts 10-year FA ban on Mr Revie and calls him 'greedy, deceitful and selfish'**

Craig Seton  
he 10-year ban by the Football Association on Mr David Revie's involvement in domestic football was lifted by the High Court yesterday, but Mr Justice Peter said of the former manager: "He presented to me a sensational and notorious example of dishonesty, of duty, dishonesty and dishonesty."

The judge said Mr Revie, 52, had brought English football at the highest level disrepute when he quit as England manager in July, to become the £50,000-a-month manager of the United Arab Emirates team. He described him as "greedy and selfish".

He said that with regret he did the ban should be made because there was a like-mindedness between Sir Harold Thompson, chairman of the FA, who had presided over the association's disciplinary mission that imposed the

judge said it would have been wiser in a case where the commission was to sit in judgment on what was primarily his own grievance.

"To have

been appointing anyone who

at the very centre

of Justice Cantray, making

order lifting the ban, said

FA should pay one third

in Revie's costs, estimated

20,000, and their own costs

he awarded the FA the nominal £10 damages they had claimed for Mr Revie's breach of contract. By way of damages Mr Revie was awarded the tax costs of one appearance before the commission.

Neither Mr Revie, who yesterday was in the United Arab Emirates, nor Sir Harold Thompson was in court.

The judge said the allegation of bias by Sir Harold was decisive if it was established in English law it was no longer necessary to show actual bias; the test was now whether a reasonable man might think there was a likelihood of bias, and that had come to stay.

He rejected six allegations which Mr Revie claimed had demonstrated Sir Harold's hostility towards him and therefore bias before the commission sat. He said: "Mr Revie is a very prickly man and he has been prodding on

Comments made to newsmen by Sir Harold, he added, in which the FA chairman had talked of "rescuing decency, dignity and loyalty" were plainly said in the context of Mr Revie's position and were a heartfelt statement of intent.

Sir Harold should not have presided over the commission. The judge said: "With regret I have come to the conclusion that a reasonable person with no inside knowledge of Sir

Revie's mind would reasonably think in the circumstances there was a real likelihood of bias on his part against Mr Revie."

He added: "Moreover, I think there was a real likelihood of bias, no matter how hard Sir Harold tried to be fair — and I think he did. But I will acquit Sir Harold of any bad faith. He is an honourable man." The judge said he did not consider himself justified in going on to hold that there was bias in fact.

Sir Harold had told the press that Mr Revie had behaved "very badly" in the manner of his resignation. Sir Harold was a man who deplored coarse comments, the materialism and selfish greed which from time to time intruded into professional football.

Sir Harold had received Mr Revie's letter of resignation, and insolent repudiation of his contract, on the same day that report appeared in the *Daily Mail*.

The FA had alleged a flagrant breach of contract. It was a flagrant breach, he said, which had set a bad example. In failing to disclose a list to Dubai and by asking for £50,000, the salary for the two years remaining on his contract, plus a further £5,000, Mr Revie had issued a libel writ and when that was tried or abandoned the FA could decide whether to continue the inquiry.

The way he had resigned was

conduct likely to bring the game

into disrepute. The judge said:

"There were amply established facts from which it was reasonable for the commission and the FA council to be satisfied that Mr Revie's conduct brought the game into disrepute."

The judge said the 10-year ban appeared longer than appropriate and it was a restraint of trade, but only in this country.

With the offer of a four-year contract from the United Arab Emirates worth £340,000 and a £100,000 signing on fee in his pocket, Mr Revie had asked the FA to pay £50,000 for his remaining contract, which was refused, and a £5,000 golden handshake. The judge said Mr Revie had denied asking for the second sum and added: "I utterly reject his evidence on that point. I do not believe it."

He agreed with an FA member who said Mr Revie had behaved decently and added:

"It was, also, of course, very greedy."

The judge refused to deal with a further claim by Mr Revie that the FA should drop any plans to inquire into allegations that he had offered inducements to Alan Ball, a former England player, to move to Leeds where Mr Revie was manager at the time. Mr Revie had issued a libel writ and when that was tried or abandoned the FA could decide whether to continue the inquiry.

Comments made to newsmen

by Sir Harold, he added, in which the FA chairman had talked of "rescuing decency, dignity and loyalty" were plainly said in the context of Mr Revie's position and were a heartfelt statement of intent.

Sir Harold should not have presided over the commission. The judge said: "With regret I have come to the conclusion that a reasonable person with no inside knowledge of Sir

**ears after**  
**holiday**  
**home fires**

**A Our Correspondent**  
During the campaign against bungalows were destroyed last night in the Welsh countryside. One theory was that a group of extremists, operating anonymously, in North and South Wales, might be responsible.

Senior fire brigades spokesman said: "This is highly erratic. Police have called in experts."

Two bungalows were destroyed within six hours of each other in Llanfair near Pwllheli, in Wales. The fourth fire in daylight at 1 pm, at Bedrog, a village 10 miles from Myndy Nefyn.

Detectors from the North Wales and Dyfed-Powys forces' commanding officer, last night, that was regarded as the worrying development in since the bomb blasts of 1960.

In several parts there has been a campaign against the lands of holiday homes in the Welsh countryside. Nelson has claimed that the gas is a threat to the language and way of life. Welsh Language Society said yesterday: "Any method we would never use

**Genetic engineering research increases**

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

There has been a big increase in genetic engineering research during the past year in university and industrial laboratories.

Pharmaceutical companies are seeking ways of producing new drugs and vaccines and medical research workers are devising sensitive techniques for diagnosing inherited abnormalities.

An indication of that effort is outlined in the second report on the Genetic Manipulation Advisory Group, which has been asked to approve new projects that will increase the number of genetic experiments from 50 to 362.

**Sealink off-peak fares cut to boost Channel traffic**

By Michael Bally  
Shipping Correspondent

A £20 return fare for two people and a car is British Rail Sealink's latest contribution to the threatened price war among cross-Channel ferries next season.

To obtain this strikingly low price, about a fifth of the peak-season rate, the crossing has to be made in February, but lesser bargains are available for other off-peak months. £25 off the tariff price for sailings between January and March and between October and December.

Other Sealink offers include £10 off all car ferry fares to France in January and £10 off summer bookings made in January.

"The Channel may still be

the world's most expensive stretch of water," Mr David Kirby, Sealink's managing director, said in London yesterday, "but in 1980 it will be getting less so."

Peak season rates are about 15 per cent up on this year — £94 for a medium-size car and two people on a summer weekday, compared with £82 — because of dearer fuel and higher wages and because the ships are expected to be full during the summer peak.

The marketing strategy for next year is the first, which operators have been free to fix fares individually, after the breakdown of the traditional price-fixing arrangements,

would be to boost off-peak traffic, and so hold down the rates of inflation in fares.

**Third brother dies after arson at house**

A third brother died yesterday in hospital from burns he received at a fire started deliberately at his home in Hull 10 days ago.

Paul Hastie, aged 12, died in the burns unit of Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, where his brothers Charles, aged 15, and Peter, aged eight, also died.

Another brother, Tommy, aged nine, and his mother, Mrs Edith Hastie, aged 34, are recovering in Hull Royal Infirmary.

The fire was started when paraffin was poured through the letterbox of their house in Selby Street and set alight.

Det Supt Ronald Sagar, who is in charge of the murder inquiry, said the person responsible had "effectively wiped out that little group of boys who appear to have been somewhat mischievous in that area over quite a long period of time".

**Inversion of subsidized butter being investigated**

**A Our Correspondent**  
A case of alleged illegal diversion of EEC butter for school meals at school in Whinfell, aged 14, is being investigated by the Sex Education Authority. Barbara Calvert, representing the girl and her mother, Jean Whinfell, said that the mixed Woodcote High School, Coulson, the girl was allowed at first to take up work.

Her governing body gave the girl a place. How she would be the only mother felt that would be discriminatory. The case was adjourned.

**Detective gets three years for £5,000 bribes offer**

From Our Correspondent

A London detective was jailed for three years by Judge Hickman at St Albans Crown Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday for trying to bribe another officer. The case was prepared by the Scotland Yard anti-corruption squad, for which he once worked.

Det Sergeant David Barnes, 39, of Cuffley Hill, Colfach Oak, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire, had admitted attempting to pervert the course of justice and two charges of corruption.

The jury was told that Sergeant Barnes had offered bribes of up to £5,000 to Det Inspector Gordon Smith, of Hertfordshire.

to drop a cattle stealing charge against Patrick Loughrey, a friend of Sergeant Barnes.

Mr Nigel Fricker, QC, for the defence, said: "It would appear that Barnes did what he did for a friend. This is not a cynical transaction resulting from greed. If Inspector Smith had not given the impression that he was willing to act improperly you may think nothing would have happened."

The judge said at the end of the trial: "The action of Det Inspector Smith deserves a court commendation." He spoke of the speed with which Mr Smith had acted and the integrity to be expected from a police officer.

The three will maintain their affidavits to the political parties for whose leaders they previously worked. Miss Jeger said that their coming together was not to be taken as a sign of support for a central party or coalition.

**Parliamentary guide for pressure groups**

**A Bradley**  
Personal assistants to politicians in the three main parties are to start a parliamentary consultancy for pressure groups.

Miss Jenny Jeger, who has worked in the political office of Mr James Callaghan, Labour leader, since 1976, Mr Wilfred Heath, personal assistant to Mr Heath, the former Conservative Prime Minister, since 1976, and Mr Gifford, personal

assistant to Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, since 1975.

Miss Jeger said that the three will in their late twenties, decided independently that they wanted to give up their present jobs and "the idea somehow emerged naturally of us doing something together".

The consultancy, which will start in February with offices in or around Westminster, would aim to guide industrialists and welfare organisations through the maze of Parliament and government.

Miss Jeger said: "We want

to encourage companies to play a fuller part in the legislative process and to be more aware of its consequences. We will be helping them to communicate and teaching them how to talk to MPs."

The three will maintain their affidavits to the political parties for whose leaders they previously worked. Miss Jeger said that their coming together was not to be taken as a sign of support for a central party or coalition.

Everything from Honest

Bottle, the Arts, Education,

Society Tomorrow and Agenda,

**Worldwide radio bands fixed for 20 years**

By Kenneth Corling

A world plan covering the use of radio frequencies at least for the next 20 years has succeeded almost entirely in meeting the requirements of the British delegation to the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference, which has just ended after 11 weeks of deliberation in Geneva.

It was the biggest and most important conference of its kind to be held and was attended by 2,000 delegates from 142 countries. An unprecedented 15,000 published proposals, with 900 from the United Kingdom were reduced to an agreed volume of 1,100 pages of regulations. They are to come into force in two years and become part of an international treaty.

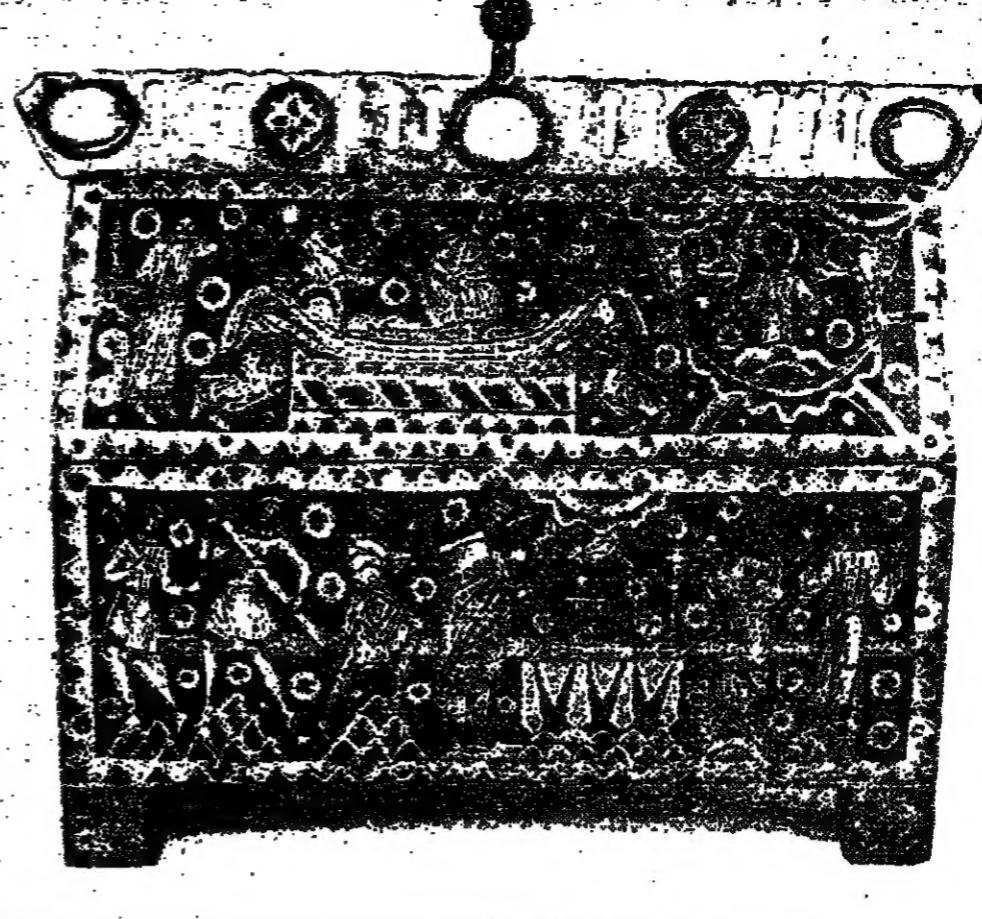
The treaty will come into force in 1980. It aims to improve communication in his business and social contracts, although it was emphasized that immediate changes depend on ministerial and government decisions.

The most sensitive area will be the conflict between mobile radio, air traffic and maritime services.

A press release issued last week said that the increasing interest displayed by so many participating countries, the worldwide or regional allocation of frequencies to meet the needs of such services as broadcasting, aeronautical and maritime services and satellites has had to be reconciled with national needs for more limited radio services. A spirit of compromise led to sharing arrangements.

A booklet covering the conference decisions will be published in the new year. An interesting allocation among the increased bands for aeronautical and maritime satellite services, based on United Kingdom proposal is the provision for a mobile satellite service (about 14 GHz) that could make use of existing technology.

That would enable transportable stations to be taken to remote areas of the world.



The Limoges reliquary casket which fetched £420,000 at Sotheby's yesterday.

**£420,000 for a Beckett reliquary**

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

A majestic Limoges enamel casket, which scholars suggest was commissioned by Peterborough Abbey in the 1190s to contain the relics of St Thomas Becket, was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £420,000. It was bought by the London dealer, Mr Robin Symes, who was not prepared to give an indication of its final destination.

The information can be inspected only by those members of the advisory group who sign a confidentiality declaration and also have no relevant commercial interests.

The cult of Becket spread

quickly, particularly in the British-controlled regions of France, after his canonization in 1170. In all, 45 Limoges enamel reliquary caskets are known that were made in certain Becket relics. Scholars, however, believe this one is probably the earliest.

Its history can be traced in the mid-eighteenth century when it was recorded in a journal that it came from "a Polish family of old in St Neots" and that the châsse was supposed to have remained there ever since the Dissolution.

The suggestion, therefore, is that it left Peterborough Abbey at the time of the Dissolution; Abbot Benedict is known to have taken the relic of Becket to Peterborough for safe keeping in 1177.

It was sold at Sotheby's in 1930 and bought by Duquerré of Paris. Scholars had lost sight of it since then; until recently it has generally been described

as a "lost" masterpiece. However, it has emerged in the collection of Ernst and Marie Kofler-Truniger of Lucerne, for whom Sotheby's yesterday sold 30 lots of medieval and renaissance works of art.

The Kofler-Truniger collections of ivories and medieval metalwork and enamels are famous; whole catalogues have been published of both collections.

The metalwork and enamels collection, however,

was sold on blind some 10 years ago, and the châsse was not in the catalogue. It seems probable that they acquired it only in the past few years.

Despite its historic connections with Britain, the châsse will not require an export licence to leave the country, since it has not been here for the past 50 years. That the purchaser was a London dealer says nothing, of course, as to its ultimate destination. The underbidder is thought to have been German.

**IN NEXT WEEK'S PAPER.****REVELATIONS.**

We're not going to try to predict next week's exclusives.

After all, we didn't know about jury vetting, or sex tests on immigrants, or the 41 railway lines British Rail want to close, until a few hours before we went to press.

But if current form is anything to go by — the cabinet discussion on PWR Nuclear Power Stations, the cabinet argument over employers footing the sick pay bill, the B.R. plan for double fare rises for London commuters — then the exclusives will be there.

**ILLUMINATIONS.**

PARLIAMENT, December 13, 1979

# Avoiding dangerous gap in Nato's theatre nuclear capability

House of Commons

Satisfaction at the outcome of the lengthy and careful deliberations of the Nato foreign and defence ministers culminating yesterday in Brussels was expressed by Francis Pym (Cambridgeshire, C) for Defence, when he outlined what had been agreed in a statement.

He added the hope that the Soviet Union would be willing now to negotiate seriously on the limitation of theatre nuclear weapons. Mr Pym (Cambridgeshire, C) said:

"Faced with the rapid growth in Soviet long range theatre nuclear capability, notably the deployment of long range cruise missiles SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers, at a time when the alliance's own equivalent forces are increasing in size and vulnerability, we concluded some modernization of Nato's theatre nuclear capability is essential."

The modernization programme will involve the deployment in Europe of United States-owned and operated systems comprising 105 Pershing IA missiles which will replace the same number of the existing Pershing IA, and 464 ground launched cruise missiles.

All 14 Nato countries concerned have agreed to support the programme and certain infrastructure costs will be met through Nato's existing common funding arrangements.

Germany, Italy and Belgium, in addition to themselves, have agreed to stationing subject in the Belgian case to a six-month deferment of implementation while arm control developments are monitored. The Netherlands will take delivery of its 81 on deployment in their territories. The first deployments should take place in about three years' time.

We will discuss with the United States where the 160 cruise missiles are to be deployed in the United Kingdom," said Mr Pym. He stated: "I will make a statement about this as soon as practicable."

As an integral part of the programme, we also agreed that the United States should withdraw 1,000 of their nuclear warheads from Europe as soon as possible and that the remaining stockpile will not be increased as the 572

warheads associated with the modernization programme are introduced.

In parallel with this modernization programme, the United States will make an offer to the Soviet Union to begin negotiations on the limitation of both Soviet and United States land-based long-range theatre nuclear systems.

The intention is that their bilateral negotiations should begin as soon as possible. They will be based on the principle of equality between both sides: any limitations will have to be adequately verifiable.

The aim will be to contribute a more stable military relationship, one which is predictable and manageable situation at a lower level of armaments. Because of the particular importance of these negotiations for the European members of the alliance, I shall specifically invite both sides to set up within Nato to follow the negotiations on a continuous basis.

The British Government fully supported the alliance effort to reach agreement on this proposal, which I believe is important if we are to avoid a dangerous gap emerging in Nato's theatre nuclear capability. Such a gap would weaken the alliance's strategy of flexible response and cast doubt on the credibility of our deterrent.

The decision reached yesterday is a dramatic reaffirmation of the American commitment to the defence of Europe. This decision is also an affirmation of the cohesion and political will of the alliance to respond to a growing Soviet threat and to resist a massive Soviet propaganda campaign.

Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and I therefore regard the outcome of the Alliance's lengthy and careful deliberations as highly satisfactory. We must now hope that the Soviet Union will take steps to negotiate a further reduction in the limitation of theatre nuclear systems.

**House of Commons**

Mr William Rodgers (Opposition spokesman on defence, Teesside, Stockton, E) said it was the statement of the House by the Government not to have had a

debate before the meeting and the decisions.

What is the total effect (he asked) on the number of nuclear warheads deployed by Nato in Europe? Apart from infrastructure costs, what additional costs will there be in the United Kingdom Exchequer? Can he say anything further about the timetable for the discussions with the United States about location?

Who else apart from the United States will be consulted before sensitive decisions are made?

The statement by the United States owned and operated

Pershing missiles before deployment

for every missile that goes in, one will be taken out. The reduction is 1,572 at the end of the day. That is a pretty massive reduction.

I welcome the statement of Mr Brezhnev but I appreciate there are reasons to doubt his complete sincerity. We have put forward an offer which is serious.

The alliance is keen on arms control; so is the Government.

At the end of the day that is the object of our defence policy—

to secure our safety and freedom at minimum cost in money and resources.

The Government will mean its word of infrastructure costs which is calculated to be about £10m. I hope we will be able to come to a conclusion on placing in the early part of next year. There is no exact timetable. We have to go through the necessary process.

In so far as we can consult on matters of national security, we will consult to a maximum extent.

It will be done essentially in the context of Salt. There is no reason why these negotiations should begin as soon as possible.

We are waiting for a response from the other side that they mean business.

While we have made this offer of a reduction in warheads we know that the number of warheads

on the other side of the Iron Curtain is increasing and shows every sign of increasing.

Mr Anthony Bock (Colchester, C)

"The achievement of Brussels will lead us to a more effective limitation of theatre nuclear weapons from a position of comparative strength rather than weakness."

Mr Pym—The decision taken by the Government to increase the number of theatre nuclear weapons will have the effect, in the longer term, of helping arms control negotiations, not the other way round.

Mr Frank Allium (Salford, East, Lab)—While he has undoubtedly worsened the prospects for negotiations and defence, what initiative will it bring in response to Mr Brezhnev's offer?

If Russia reduces SS-20s will Britain forgo her cruise and

Intermediate range missiles?

Mr Pym—The Foreign Minister and the Defence Minister meet

ing yesterday were all agreed on the need for this programme and supported the whole programme.

Mr Pym—The offer made by the United States through the alliance yesterday as part of the package to remove 1,000 warheads is formidable and compares in quite a different category to the offer made by Mr Brezhnev and is being pursued by him.

At present there are 600 nuclear warheads deployed or available to the SSIAs.

The programme is building up.

The comparison to make is with the 572 warheads that will

be brought in by the alliance when this programme is implemented.

This is a substantial contrast.

Mr Pym—The offer made by the United States through the alliance yesterday as part of the package to remove 1,000 warheads is formidable and compares in quite a different category to the offer made by Mr Brezhnev and is being pursued by him.

At present there are 600 nuclear warheads deployed or available to the SSIAs.

The programme is building up.

The comparison to make is with the 572 warheads that will

be brought in by the alliance when this programme is implemented.

This is a substantial contrast.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, Lab)—We support the decision taken in Brussels yesterday. It is necessary to update and modernise our theatre nuclear forces.

Mr Pym—The 150 cruise missiles coming into this country should be put on surface ships?

Mr Pym—The decision was taken with the agreement of all four member nations. On surface ships the answer is no. All 150 are going to be ground launched.

Mr Frederick Bennett (Torbay, C)

"How many such weapons are capable within the Soviet armoury of reaching Europe?" How many tactical nuclear weapons have been reaching targets within the Soviet Union as opposed to the satellite countries?

Mr Pym—No less than 600 of the SSIAs could reach any part of Europe, including the British Isles.

The nuclear capability of the Soviet Union to strike Europe in a nuclear war is infinitely greater than our retaliatory

capacity.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—How can it be that the peoples of Nato have agreed to be without them altogether to achieve that?

There was no decision yet about a strategic successor system.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab)—Many people seriously and sincerely hold the view that his policy is suicidal.

Mr Pym—The view of the alliance that any other decision would have weakened the alliance and would have exposed the western world.

Mr Pym—It is the view of the alliance that any other decision would have weakened the alliance and would have exposed the western world.

Mr Pym—The 150 cruise missiles coming into this country should be put on surface ships?

Mr Pym—The decision was taken with the agreement of all four member nations. On surface ships the answer is no. All 150 are going to be ground launched.

Mr Pym—No less than 600 of the SSIAs could reach any part of Europe, including the British Isles.

The nuclear capability of the Soviet Union to strike Europe in a nuclear war is infinitely greater than our retaliatory

capacity.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Pym—That seems to me to be the issue upon which we have a House of Commons which is not in a friendly relationship with the Government.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

Mr Pym—Yes, the same arrangement of consultation will be maintained as they have hitherto.

Mr Callaghan—Will he be familiar with them without the fullest consultation and agreement with the Government?

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—Will he confirm that on one key is involved in the use of weapons of mass destruction?

## WEST EUROPE

**Tories and Labour act together to force reform of EEC budget**

By David Wood

Lisbon, Dec 13  
Conservative and Labour Ministers from the United Kingdom voted in a block to support the European Parliament in rejecting the Council of Ministers' budget for 1980.

Mr Scott-Hopkins added that it was the 60-strong British Conservative vote that carried the rejection under the Parliament's voting rules. Consequently the Commission and the Council must produce a restructured budget for 1980 and "get the balance better" between agriculture and the rest.

When will the Council of Ministers be ready with a new draft budget? Mr Roy Jenkins, the Commission's president, told the Parliament that he was waiting for a Council instruction to produce a new preliminary draft. But there will be much diplomatic discussion going before any decision is reached.

James Scott-Hopkins, the Conservative leader here, sees the Council of Ministers must now promote a new budget with far less emphasis on agricultural support and more on the obligatory inducements from which Britain would benefit, otherwise the Parliament must limit Community's main financial

Community to the 1979 set levels that would save £100m in 1980—about a quarter of Mrs Thatcher's budget of £500m.

Barbara Castle led her in rejecting the budget, almost ideological grounds. Our political objective, said, "is to secure a fundamental reform of the common cultural policy, not only consumers but in the interests of a socialist system of working agriculture."

Hearing about everything the Conservative and our members were at a standstill to see the back of common agricultural subsidies, but they left several hours afterwards without any budget, have on. Mrs Thatcher's diplomacy to prepare for an early summit in Brussels? Some European diplomats say the new crisis, which has all of the Nine will precedence over the sh crisis over the payments

Scott-Hopkins, who consistently disagrees with Mrs Thatcher, said: "The vote yesterday will help her to get a better-balanced community budget. It may—I probably will—begin negotiations by a few, perhaps three or four, things, but it has opened for

**ato plan offers phased withdrawal of troops**

Henry Stanhope  
Finance Correspondent  
Dec 13

In foreign ministers today had a series of statements which will be made at the Vienna talks on reductions in Europe, possibly next week. They are due to the arms control talks on nuclear weapons due on Wednesday.

A talks on mutual balanced reductions (MBFR) began last Friday and the Warsaw Pact in Vienna six weeks ago, have so far produced no new Nato offer, details which will be announced tomorrow. In the latest, to break the deadlock, are intended to be on a recent West German proposal to withdraw 13,000 American troops and 30,000 German troops from Central Europe, whereas the Americans contend that the total 10,000 fewer than that.

German figures are that the original Nato discussions for phase one, and a new step by step, in which the two might manage to move little at a time, Nato also believed to be proposed approach.

of the officials at the talks so far is that Nato's the Warsaw Pact about 367,000 troops in Europe, whereas the Americans contend that the total 1,000 fewer than that.

The other half of the new initiative consists of a series of verifications and confidence building measures, or divided: Britain's Opposition was clearly over the Nato decision modernizing European nuclear weapons, but it failed to unite in protest at

the Government's failure to permit a parliamentary debate before the decision was taken (Our Political Editor writes).

Mr Francis Pym, the Defence Secretary, strongly sympathized. He pleaded only that his Cabinet colleagues had not been able to find time before Christmas; however, a full defence debate was promised soon after the House reassembles in mid-January.

Mr William Rodgers tried to get the House adjourned for an emergency debate on the consequences for Britain of the Nato decision, but the Speaker rejected his application. And, aside from protest over the non-debate, Mr Callaghan, the leader of the Opposition, seemed satisfied with Mr Pym's explanations; most notably that, with the new cruise missiles to be stationed here, there would be no change in existing arrangements for special consultations between the Prime Minister and the American President before their use.

They would be "single-key", Mr Pym explained, meaning that the United States command would have sole charge of firing them. But the conservatives had accepted with earlier American missiles and current nuclear weapons carried by United States bombers here, by United States forces.

It will be Portugal's twelfth administration since the 1974 revolution which ended nearly 50 years of right-wing dictatorship.

Today's overseas results mean that the final line-up in the 250-seat parliament will be: Democratic Alliance 128 seats, Socialists 74, Communists 47, and Popular Democratic Union, one seat.

Norway faces crisis over wage restraint Bill

From Our Correspondent  
Oslo, Dec 13

Just two weeks before the start of a prices and incomes freeze which has done much to bring the Norwegian economy back on its feet, the ruling Labour Party faces one of the most acute parliamentary crises of recent years.

A Bill proposing the renewal of wage restraint tabled by Mr Odvar Nordli's Government faces strong opposition from both the right and left.

Although there has been some narrowing of difference between the Government proposals and the views of the

**Hunger strike for more pay**

Paris, Dec 13—French air traffic controllers have voted to go on hunger strike as part of their continuing battle for higher wages, a better career structure and the right to strike.

M. Joel Le Theule, the Minister of Transport, told the National Assembly yesterday that he believed the dispute was in the process of settlement but the controllers disagree.

**Just out**

THE MINORITY-RIGHTS GROUPS

New Report No. 8

**INEQUALITIES IN ZIMBABWE**

Price 75p, plus 25p post and packing from M.B.G., 36 Craven St, London WC2, or good bookshops



Father Edward Schillebeeckx: Clarifications at the Vatican

**Theologian's case put to Vatican**

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, Dec 13

The Vatican took a conciliatory attitude over its question of Professor Edward Schillebeeckx, the Belgian theologian, without concealing the fact that he can expect more serious measures later if his answers this week prove unsatisfactory.

He appeared at the offices of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith—the former Holy Office—for what the Vatican described as a series of conversations.

A statement from the Vatican departed with precedent by naming the persons with whom the Belgian priest is having to converse. They are Mgr Alberto Boyne, Under-Secretary of the Congregation; Mgr Albert Deschamps, honorary Rector of the University of Louvain, Secretary of the Pontifical Biblical Commission; Father Albert Pasfors, a Dutch Dominican, who teaches at the Pontifical University of St. Thomas; and Father Jean Gélot, a Jesuit, who teaches at the Gregorian University. All are advisers or experts used by the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

It is doubtful whether the French politicians of any party, in the run-up to a Presidential election will change the firm stand they took in Strasbourg.

When Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Britain's voice in the 14-hour overnight session with the parliamentary budget committee, met the Conservative group before the vote, he disclosed that he was prepared to yield 350 million European units of account to the Parliament. That compared with the Council's opening offer of 130 million and its final offer at 5 am of 200 million.

The real issue, however, cannot be expressed in figures. It is a widespread conviction in the Parliament that the common agricultural policy takes most of the money that politicians want to spend on other things.

The Vatican has also gone to some pains to remove any impression that the theologian is racing some kind of court:

"The object of the conversations," the statement says, "is to furnish new elements of evidence to the higher authorities by means of the documents of record, in the first instance to the cardinals who are members of the Congregation."

The sense of this statement is conciliatory as far as the sessions fixed for today, and tomorrow go, but the implication is clear that the matter may then be taken to a higher level for a final decision.

The present hearings can be seen as a preliminary investigation which could cause the question of alternative procedure material for a judgment on the "Chirology" by the Congregation as a whole.

Leading article and letters, page 15.

**Majority of six for Portugal's rightist alliance**

Lisbon, Dec 13—Portugal's right-wing Democratic Alliance would win three of the four overseas seats in the new parliament and so gain a six-seat majority over all other parties.

President Carmona was expected to ask Dr Francisco Soárez, leader of the Socialist Democratic Party, to become Prime Minister and form a government.

They would be "single-key", Mr Pym explained, meaning that the United States command would have sole charge of firing them. But the conservatives had accepted with earlier American missiles and current nuclear weapons carried by United States bombers here, by United States forces.

It will be Portugal's twelfth administration since the 1974 revolution which ended nearly 50 years of right-wing dictatorship.

Today's overseas results mean that the final line-up in the 250-seat parliament will be: Democratic Alliance 128 seats, Socialists 74, Communists 47, and Popular Democratic Union, one seat.

**Norway faces crisis over wage restraint Bill**

From Our Correspondent  
Oslo, Dec 13

Opposition during the committee stages of the Bill, there now remains one crucial point on which neither side appears to be prepared to bargain. This provides for member unions of the Norwegian Federation of Labour to negotiate their wage agreements individually, while independent unions and non-unionized employees will have their wages virtually dictated.

The Storting (Parliament) is to vote on the Bill on Saturday, with a possible second vote on Tuesday if the issue remains unresolved.

Both sides are now in entrenched positions.

**Hunger strike for more pay**

Paris, Dec 13—French air traffic controllers have voted to go on hunger strike as part of their continuing battle for higher wages, a better career structure and the right to strike.

M. Joel Le Theule, the Minister of Transport, told the National Assembly yesterday that he believed the dispute was in the process of settlement but the controllers disagree.

**OVERSEAS**

**Salisbury delegation accepts ceasefire plan while Patriotic Front is close to agreement**

By David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent

The Salisbury delegation accepted Britain's ceasefire proposals when the Southern Rhodesia constitutional conference met briefly in plenary session yesterday. General Peter Walls, commander of the Rhodesian armed forces, flew home last night.

The Patriotic Front submitted its report on the strength of its forces in Rhodesia and continued discussions with the British delegation throughout the day on the location of assembly areas for its guerrillas.

It appeared last night that the Patriotic Front was close to agreement with the British side, although it interrupted the plenary session to complain that the Salisbury delegation was no longer entitled to be present as a separate entity.

Sir Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, said that the position had changed since the Salisbury regime surrendered power.

"What are they doing here?" he asked. "Would we allow them to speak when they have no status?" He added that the Salisbury delegation should sit with the British.

Sir Ian Gilmore, Lord Privy Seal, presiding in the absence of Lord Carrington, replied that there were three delegations at the conference. The Salisbury delegation had always been described by Britain as the delegation of Bishop Muzorewa, not the delegation of the Prime Minister. While Mr Mugabe's point had "certain philosophical interest", the conference should not get bogged down in it.

Mr Mugabe demanded to know if Dr Silas Mndevara,

leader of the Salisbury delegation, had an army or not, and whether it was under the authority of Lord Soames. Sir Ian said that the world would not understand if the Patriotic Front's conduct was marked by a frivolous manner.

Detailed discussion of the maps proposing dispositions of the rival forces continued. A fifteenth assembly point was added.

In the afternoon, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Mugabe called on Sir Ian at the Foreign Office to discuss the position reached at the conference.

The Salisbury delegation had always been described by Britain as the delegation of Bishop Muzorewa, not the delegation of the Prime Minister. While Mr Mugabe's point had "certain philosophical interest", the conference should not get bogged down in it.

The Commonwealth Southern Africa committee decided yesterday to send a team of 10

observers to Southern Rhodesia to report on the election. The cost, to be borne by Commonwealth members, is expected to be about £400,000.

"Lift sanctions" call: Sir Nicholas Henderson, Britain's Ambassador in Washington, today called on the United States to lift sanctions against Southern Rhodesia immediately, saying the economic strictures now worked against London as well as Salisbury.

Sir Nicholas said he thought technical matters, including the Administration's need to consult Congress, made it unlikely that American sanctions would be ended before the visit.

The Appeal Court had found these proscriptions to be ultra vires of the British North America Act, which serves as Canada's constitution. The Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1867, stipulated that Quebec's legislature and courts must be bilingual.

Today's ruling had the effect of invalidating not only portions of the language law itself, known as Bill 101, but also about 200 other Bills passed by the legislature in French only since 1977.

The Parti Québécois is Government of the province is expected to push remedial legislation rapidly through the legislature, probably in the form of an omnibus Bill to give official recognition to the English language version of Bills previously passed in French only. All Bills have been continued to be printed in English even though in fact they have no official status.

In a second historic decision today, the Supreme Court again came out on the side of bilingualism and in a sense balanced the judgment on Quebec. It unanimously upheld a Manitoba Court of Appeal decision voiding an 1890 provincial Act which made English the only official language of Manitoba's courts.

The Appeal Court had found that the 1890 legislation took away rights conferred on French-speaking residents of Manitoba by Acts of the British and Canadian Parliaments establishing that western province.

Mr René Lévesque, the Quebec Premier, plans to have the Quebec legislature return on December 21 immediately after his separatist Government announces the wording of the question to be asked in next year's provincial referendum on Quebec independence.

**Canadian Government in jeopardy**

From Our Correspondent  
Ottawa, Dec 13

Canada's minority Progressive Conservative Government teetered on the brink of defeat tonight as the House of Commons voted on a crucial confidence vote tied to the Budget introduced on Tuesday.

The overthrow of the Government became a distinct possibility when Mr Fabien Roy, the Social Credit leader, announced that his five-member group would abstain on the late-night vote.

By themselves, the Conservatives can muster 136 votes, four fewer than those of the official Opposition Liberals and the New Democratic Party combined.

Tonight's showdown was on a New Democrats motion condemning the Government for failing to reduce interest rates and taxes and stimulate economic growth. The Liberals have promised to support the motion.

**Carter call for defence spending rise**

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Dec 13

President Carter's plans for an average annual 4.5 per cent real increase in American defence spending over the next five years have been formally presented to Congress by Mr Harold Brown, the Defence Secretary.

The programme, which envisages a military budget totalling \$137,000m (£58,500m) for the 1981 financial year—an increase of more than 5 per cent over this year—was announced last night by Mr Carter in a speech to senior business executives at the White House.

In his speech, Mr Carter said that the steady build-up in Soviet defence spending and Moscow's growing inclination to rely on military power "to exploit turbulent situations" called for a calm, deliberate and sustained American response.

Nowadays, most political prisoners enjoy some rights. They have visits from relatives. The outstanding complaint is that cases are not attended—people are often not informed of their fate.

Mr Paknejad has just been charged with spying for the Soviet Union, he says. "The charge is false, but I have just received a letter from my wife. She says that he was interrogated by two people—Alireza Jahanbini and a man called Razavi—one of whom was the very same Savak policeman who questioned me during the Shah's regime.

Mr Paknejad repeats his contention that torture is not systematic.

"When it happens," he says, "it is because local interrogators get out of control. There is now a general tendency to avoid torture because many of the people in the new regime were themselves political prisoners under the Shah's regime."

Nowadays, most political prisoners enjoy some rights. They have visits from relatives. The outstanding complaint is that cases are not attended—people are often not informed of their fate.

There are Gymkhana or Athletic scene packs complete with rub down transfers.

Or Space or Folk Costume packs which make original posters when coloured in.

Activity Pack Book Tokens are available and exchangeable at over 2,500 bookshops with tokens starting from as little as 50p.

Activity Packs. Another imaginative idea from Book Tokens.

**Book Tokens Activity Packs** are a great gift idea in themselves.

ASIMONE POST

The gift with imagination.

**KIDS WILL PLAY FOR HOURS WITH A BOOK TOKEN.**

Activity Pack Book Tokens are available and exchangeable at over 2,500 bookshops with tokens starting from as little as 50p.

Activity Packs. Another imaginative idea from Book Tokens.

**ASIMONE POST**

## OVERSEAS

# Relief is reaching East Timor but thousands have already died from Indonesian starvation policy

From David Watts

Dili, East Timor, Dec 13

An old woman lies on her side, huddled in the foetal position, on a bamboo bed. Even from the back her ribcage is visible. Only her eyes move. The skin on her face and matchstick arms and legs is like taut, dark brown parchment.

Around her in the tiny temporary hospital in the east of the island of Timor are a dozen other shadows of human beings. Most of them will die. In palm-frond huts around this collection centre for the "mountain people" of East Timor, organized by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Indonesian Red Cross, others are lying too sick to be moved.

The camp, on a piece of flatland close to a river which fills occasionally as the wet season starts, is symbolic of the suffering brought on East Timor through war and famine during the last few years. No one knows how many of the "mountain people" have died of starvation and disease this year but since the Red Cross did a survey of their plight in April it is believed that the number of deaths runs into the thousands.

Nobody knows precisely how many East Timorese are still in the mountains but there can be few remaining alive. Of those that have come down to the lowland areas, 13,000 are being treated by Catholic relief services in 120 centres and the Red Cross has plans to help another 66,000.

Since the Red Cross operation began in October, 36,000 people have been contacted and are being treated in eight relief centres for severe malnutrition and countless diseases.

Most of these people have been saved from the brink of starvation by the relief services in what must be one of the most remarkably successful rescue operations of recent years.

Others will die, but at least help is coming to the innocent victims of the vicious starvation policy practised by the Indonesian armed forces against the Marxist militant and civilian

like in East Timor's little-known war, which has been fought out of sight of the world since 1975.

I was the first representative of a British newspaper to visit East Timor since news of widespread starvation and malnutrition reached the outside world. With a party of European and Scandinavian correspondents, four centres established for the East Timorese were visited in a week supervised by the Indonesian military. Diplomats have not been allowed to travel further than the capital, Dili.

With the Portuguese revolution the Portuguese Governor, posted here as a punishment, threw in his hand and fled to an off-shore island. Civil war broke out involving Fretilin, a Marxist grouping with a military arm composed largely of soldiers formerly in the Portuguese colonial army.

One week after Fretilin declared an independent state and the right, Apodeti group announced integration with Indonesia, the Indonesian Army invaded in force.

Fretilin's 2,500 fighters, equipped with modern German sub-machine guns and mortars, took to the mountains taking with them an estimated 100,000 lowland Timorese who were either relatives or people "co-opted" into the movement to provide support by growing food.

The Indonesian armed forces sealed off East Timor from the rest of the world with air and naval patrols to prevent outside assistance reaching the Fretilin fighters.

The civilian population was constantly forced to flee from place to place. It was impossible for the lowlanders to return to the few fertile areas around river valleys and even the highlanders were unable to practise their own, crude slash and burn agriculture.

The people were reduced to stealing what they could and when they could not get supplies they lived on leaves, mice and dead dogs, according to an official of the Indonesian Red Cross. They ate the dogs after they had died because their animal beliefs prevented them from killing them.

But the real crisis for the mountain people came in 1977.



El Charco, a Colombian town of 7,000 people, after Wednesday's earthquake reduced homes and businesses to rubble. Yesterday, the death toll along the south Pacific coastline reached 300 and there were reports of new tremors overnight.

## Moscow role in blocking Kampuchea aid alleged

# Soviet naval presence underpins Vietnamese military action

From James Reston

Washington, Dec 13

The latest American intelligence report to President Carter on the Soviet role in South-East Asia indicates that Moscow is not merely refusing to relieve the suffering of the Kampuchean people but is actually blocking the distribution of food and medicine

over 200 Soviet general cargo ships, 120 known arms carriers and about 70 tankers, have indicate the use of riot-control gas; but others are similar to reports of the use of chemical agents against the Mongolian tribes in Laos.

The United States has little or no evidence about the types of equipment being used in the Kampuchean campaign, but at the onset of the operation it was clear that most of the weaponry being used was captured American material—aircraft, lorries and guns, drawn from depots in the south of Vietnam.

The intelligence reports admit that they cannot determine which portion of the Soviet-supplied weapons which have entered Vietnam since March are earmarked for Kampuchea and what has gone to shore up the Vietnamese border defences against China.

The report notes that large amounts of desperately needed supplies are reaching Kampuchea but they are being diverted from the people who need them most and into the hands of pro-Soviet Vietnamese and the forces of the Heng Samrin regime.

It adds that taxes and tariffs are being collected on foreign relief supplies, and claims that in some regions the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin authorities have actually prevented the harvesting of grain.

Mr Carter is reported to be outraged by this intelligence and as a result authorized the unusual step of denouncing these activities in a formal White House statement.

The intelligence reports reaching Mr Carter do not claim that the Soviet Union is intervening with its own troops in the Vietnam invasion of Kampuchea. But they make some important points about Moscow's interests and intentions in that part of the world.

The report includes Russia's key role in the supply and air delivery of food, fuel and ammunition to those forces which are fighting against the Pol Pot guerrilla troops. They also emphasize that the pace of Soviet shipping to Vietnam since the Chinese invasion in March has intensified. Between then and the end of November,

## Generals put pressure on Pakistan editors

From Richard Wigg

Karachi, Dec 13

The generals of Pakistan and not just President Zia ul-Haq are now dragging their country's press more severely than anyone can remember in its 32 years of troubled existence in Laos.

Naturally, the intelligence services of the United States Government are more interested in the wider movements of Soviet power in this professional journalists is not enough for the two-and-a-half year old military regime.

For two months there has been complete censorship of all newspaper columns before printing, as well as considered action in Pakistan before.

Blank spaces in the news columns are a daily occurrence. The Censors have decided upon a new law sweeping away provisions during from 1960 under which the British Raj allowed newspaper editors to defend their publication of masters judged in the public interest.

Now they could be arrested by the police without promise of court proceedings if any civil servant fears exposure, risking his action under "defamation". Truth will not be an offence since it was a wise warning that if reasonable steps were not taken, the Balochistan problem could threaten national unity, and no one advocated a break-up.

A nation which seeks fundamentally to challenge the October amendment is due to come up before the Punjab High Court on Saturday filed by M. S. Zafar, who was Law Minister under General Ayub Khan and is now chairman of the Pakistan Forum of Civil Rights and Liberties.

Mr Ali formerly worked in the government-run Pakistan Times. His defence is obvious that the article does not constitute an offence since it was a wise warning that if reasonable steps were not taken, the Balochistan problem could threaten national unity, and no one advocated a break-up.

The American intelligence reports note the movement of increasing Soviet naval power, and also newly-gained access to ports and airfields in Vietnam, which improve Soviet ability to conduct distant naval operations, including long-range reconnaissance of Chinese, American, Australian and New Zealand forces and aircraft.

These serve several purposes: conveying a signal to the Chinese, providing general support of Vietnam and its actions; and frightening broad Soviet aims in Asia.

The American intelligence reports note the movement of

increasing Soviet naval power, and also newly-gained access to ports and airfields in Vietnam, which improve Soviet ability to conduct distant naval operations, including long-range reconnaissance of Chinese, American, Australian and New Zealand forces and aircraft.

Furthermore, the reports draw attention to the modernization of the Soviet Navy in the Pacific, now regarded in Washington as essentially on a par with the United States Northern Fleet in that area.

And the Censors have decided upon a new law sweeping away provisions during from 1960 under which the British Raj allowed newspaper editors to defend their publication of masters judged in the public interest.

The report states: "In contrast to Ethiopia and Algeria, where Soviet advisers planned campaigns and engaged in combat we have no direct evidence that the Soviet Union is maintaining military advisers with Vietnamese forces fighting in Cambodia. The Russians are more likely to be with the troops as observers than as advisers."

A group of 200 Russians is stationed in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon), and half of it is flown daily on board a Vietnamese civil transport aircraft to Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Battambang, with the other half returning to Vietnam.

There have been verified reports that chemical warfare is being used against both Pol Pot forces and Kampuchean civilians. Some of these reports

Leading article, page 15

## British students 'without visas' in Philippines

Manila, Dec 13.—The Philip-

pines Education Ministry said

today it has found 25 British

nationals studying in local

colleges and universities without

student visas and five

Filipino students enrolled in a

Manila university without ex-

pected study permits.

The schools have been told to explain the discrepancies.

A week ago Mr Conrado Cor-

puz, the Education Minister, an-

nounced that the number of for-

eign students allowed to

study in the Philippines is

now 10,000, up from 8,000 in

1978. The new policy is de-

signed to limit the intake of for-

ign university students to no

more than 3,000 in any one

academic year.

Foreign students studying at

Philippine universities at pres-

ent include 793 British

nationals, mainly Chinese from

Hongkong.—Reuter.

## Why Russians with choice of 100 different loaves could live by bread alone

From Michael Bhuyan

Moscow, Dec 13

Reports of poor harvests in the Soviet Union and Russian purchases of grain from America lead some people to imagine there is a bread shortage in Russia.

The impression is false. First, imported grain is used almost exclusively for animal feed. Secondly, a shortage of bread would be virtually the only thing a Russian once remarked.

The new policy is designed to limit the eventual intake of foreign university students to no more than 3,000 in any one academic year.

There is nothing like Russian bread. Without exaggeration one can say it is the best in the world. No nation, apart perhaps from the French, takes bread so seriously. It is the stuff of life, the real and symbolic essence of Russian food, the basis of many a Russian saying and proverb.

Bread is extremely cheap. The state subsidized price has not changed in 25 years, and ranges from 10 kopeks for a brick loaf to 28 kopeks (39 pence at the official rate of exchange) for a large white.

Indeed bread is so cheap relatively that many peasants

feed their pigs and hens on it.

The press is constantly urging

them not to, and deplores the wasteful way Russians throw

away large quantities of uneaten bread.

No one throws away bread in the old days, it was considered very bad luck.

Russian bread does not con-

tain any preservatives, and can

be stored for a long time.

The agreement is that it is

not to be stored for more than

one year. One of the commonest

ways to store bread is to wrap it

in a cloth and hang it up.

It is not unusual to see a

whole loaf hanging from a

chandelier in a kitchen.

It is not unusual to see a

whole loaf hanging from a

chandelier in a kitchen.

It is not unusual to see a

whole loaf hanging from a

chandelier in a kitchen.

It is not unusual to see a

whole loaf hanging from a

chandelier in a kitchen.

It is not unusual to see a

whole loaf hanging from a

chandelier in a kitchen.

It is not unusual to see a

whole loaf hanging from a

chandelier in a kitchen.

It is not unusual to see a

whole loaf hanging from a

chandelier in a kitchen.

It is not unusual to see a

whole loaf hanging from a

chandelier in a kitchen.

It is not unusual to see a

whole loaf hanging from a

chandelier in a kitchen.

It is not unusual to see a

whole loaf hanging from a

chandelier in a kitchen.

It is not unusual to see a

whole loaf hanging from a

chandelier in a kitchen.

It is not unusual to see a

whole loaf hanging from a

chandelier in a kitchen.

It is not unusual to see a

whole loaf hanging from a

chandelier in a kitchen.

It is not unusual to see a

whole loaf hanging from a

chandelier in a kitchen.





## Fotoring How the Mini oved its itics wrong

A year will see the twenty-first anniversary of Britain's most useful small car, the Mini, and much of its eventual successor has been named by the men who built it, the Mini Metro excuse, therefore, to look both ways and backwards.

few years ago, when continental competitors like the Fiat 127 and Renault 5 started to appear, it was fashionable to write the off as hopelessly outdated. It is still, continuing to all its rivals on the British road and easily BL's best export.

curious way the Mini has ad not entirely unjustly come to become a sort of Beetle, which people said noisy, cramped and unstable. It went on to sell 20 million and it has happened to the 2CV and Renault 4, both dead yet very much with



Sir Alec Issigonis at his retirement party in 1971—Mini sales have since passed the 4m mark.

The original Mini concept was radical and it was brilliant, an exercise in getting, if only just, a credible four-seater car within an overall length of just 10ft. The trick was to have the engine driving the front and not the back wheels, and to turn sideways so that every power could be devoted to passenger space. The Mini also had a minimal boot: as Sir Alec Issigonis, the car's designer, once remarked, "You do not take a step ladder to the office."

In other words, the Mini was intended to be a town car: to be able to weave in and out of traffic,

to take up the least amount of space on the road and to be easy to tuck into parking spaces. Given its weight and small engine it was, at the same time, exceptionally light on fuel—the car was planned to go 40 miles to the gallon.

Almost everything about the Mini concept has taken on a fresh relevance, with the passing of the years. Rises in motoring costs, particularly prices of new cars and of petrol, have outstripped the general increase in the cost of living; the volume of traffic has gone up several times; and all is

no longer cheap, nor is it plentiful. If Sir Alec was right in the 1950s, he is even more right today.

As a refresher course, I have been driving the new base version of the Mini, the City, which at £2,404 is one of the cheapest cars sold in Britain, give or take the Fiat 126, Citroen 2CV and Dyane and some notoriously priced East European models. I have to admit that I enjoyed the car more than I ever thought I would.

All the virtues I have outlined above through 40 to 45 mpg on two-star fuel, absurdly easy parking and superb manoeuvrability in thick traffic. As I hopped along and through a line of juggernauts stuck fast near Tower Bridge one morning, I thought of that lager company's slogan: a car that reaches parts of the road other cars cannot.

And when the traffic does relent, the Mini can be great fun to drive, thanks to light, accurate steering, a much improved gearbox and, above all, excellent roadholding. If you do corner too fast the car will tend to run wide or understeer, it is very difficult to unstuck. With its front-wheel drive and wheels at each corner, the Mini has handling standards for a small car in 1959 and it is still up with the best.

Another point to consider is how much less spartan is the basic Mini of 1979 compared with its equivalent of 10, or even five, years ago. Most of the driver's aids and comforts are provided, from heated rear window to outside door mirror, hazard warning lights, two-speed wipers and cloth seats. Some of those items are required by law; all the same, specifications have

improved dramatically. Not so long ago, even the heater was an optional extra.

### And the bad news

Serious criticisms of the Mini can, however, still be made, particularly on noise and lack of versatility. With an 850cc engine in the base model, no one expects outstanding performance and the car does not provide it. In town, acceleration is generally adequate; but on the open road there is not much in hand for quick overtaking. And if the car will climb higher than the 70 mph motorway maximum, long before it does so the harshness and vibration of the engine will have forced most drivers to put their earbuds first and settle for most modest progress.

There is also considerable road noise which becomes almost unbearable on uneven surfaces and makes the chassis ride seem worse than it is. The Mini can be a rattletrap, and a booming fan and transmission whine do not help. The Ford Escort, hardly one of the world's most refined cars, sounds in comparison like a limousine.

The first thing to be said about space in the Mini is not much there is, considering the car's overall dimensions. The car may be only just a four-seater but most people can put up with squashed knees and bent necks for a short journey. The real criticism is that the Mini has not followed the example of other small cars and got itself a third door. Given that the boot is necessarily small, an obvious course would have been to fit a full length tailgate and allow the rear seat to

be folded flat. A three-door Mini was briefly made on the Continent but never in Britain.

The Mini's deficiencies have been thrown into sharper relief by the newer breed of small car known, for want of a better term, as "supermini". Paving Sir Alec Issigonis's sincerest form of flattery by annexing his basic ideas, those cars have at the same time extended and developed them.

French cars like the Renault 5, Peugeot 104 and, more recently, the Citroen Visa have demonstrated that small vehicles can still offer an outstanding ride. The Volkswagen Polo has achieved a level of quietness that puts the Mini to shame. All these cars added a couple of feet or so to the Mini's length, giving more room in the back and larger boots without greatly affecting manoeuvrability or fuel consumption. All, eventually, acquired a tailgate: some—the Peugeot 104, Renault 5 and Visa—offer two rear doors.

It sounds like the familiar story of Britain being overtaken on its own invention. There have, over the years, been several proposals for replacing the Mini but the brutal truth is that the company, whether BMC or, in its various guises, Leyland, has never had the money.

Those interested in reading about the Minis that never were, and in seeing what they looked like, should consult Rob Golding's book, *Mini (Osprey, £6.95)*, an informative history of the model which was brought out for this year's twentieth anniversary. Sir Alec Issigonis had a replacement ready in the late 1960s, slightly bigger, with smoother styling and that tailgate, but the

management of the newly formed British Leyland went instead for the medium car which became the Marina.

Since then there have been several other designs, including a stylish new body from Harris Mann, of TR7 and Princess fame. Mann's project was abandoned after Leyland's overseas salesmen decided that the original Mini shape had more character. That is the dilemma with any new car: to ensure that it does not alienate people who like the old one.

### The Metro prospect

With the Metro, BL has cleverly sidestepped that difficulty by making it clear that the existing Mini will continue in production. The Metro is due to be launched, after the dealers have enjoyed that well-publicized cruise, at the Birmingham International Motor Show in October and promises to be a little bigger than the Issigonis car but smaller than the RS Fiesta/Polo group. The car will be a hatchback and quite different from the Mini in appearance, but including some mechanical features such as the veteran A series engine.

Despite its faults, the Mini will be a hard act to follow. With so many other small cars already established, the market and new ones—the Fiat Panda and, it is rumoured, a baby Renault, on the way—the Metro cannot afford to be just good: it must be as good as the best, which is a tall order for any car company, let alone one fighting for its life.

Peter Waymark

# CAR BUYER'S GUIDE

## FRANK DALE & STEPSONS

Silver Shadow 4-door Saloon. Sand over-sable. An excellent specimen.   
 Silver Shadow 4-door Saloon. Seychelles blue over shell. Grey. Maintained our own Service Department. Silver Cloud III Saloon. Black over denim blue. With a good service history.   
 One of the last series of three Silver Cloud Saloons. Sand over sable. Extremely well maintained. One of two types available.   
 Rolls-Royce Silver Wraith "Express-Line" Touring Saloon by Hooper. Equipped with P.A.S., automatic transmission and many creature comforts.   
 Bentley Continental S1 "Flying Spur" by H. J. Mulliner. Red and with magnolia hide. We offer a selection of Continental Bentleys. Always 40 cars in stock.

## TWO DIRECTOR'S CARS

**MERCEDES 400 SEL** August, 1978, Astral Silver, automatic, air conditioning, electric roof, tinted glass, L.E. differential.   
**WITH FULL SERVICE HISTORY** **BOTH CARS IN IMMACULATE CONDITION**   
 Price on application   
 Two new cars now available. Need to make early sale. Trade inquiries welcome.   
 Please Tel. 01-732 1407/638 1569

## MILCARS OF MILLHILL

**The complete BMW Dealer** Purchase, lease or finance a new or used BMW. Examples of our deferred purchase scheme.

New 323i CSi, Satin blue, from £129,92 p.w. New 735 iA, Polar silver, from £177,92 p.w. New 732 iA, Cashmere beige, from £177,92 p.w. New 728 i, auto, Brazil, from £87,69 p.w. New 528 i auto, Asco grey, from £177,70 p.w. New 520 auto, Reseda green, from £87,69 p.w. New 518, Marmont red, from £45,15 p.w. New 320 A, Strata blue, from £48,00 p.w. New 314, black, from £35 p.w.

The above figures are gross and subject to all tax conditions.

**FOR SERVICE AFTER THE SALE** 18/18 Hale Lane, Mill Hill, N.W. 7. Tel. 01-803 8881

## 1978 CADILLAC SEVILLE AUTOMATIC

Silver with Grey trim. Chauffeur driven M.D.'s car. Amongst its many superb refinements AM/FM radio central locking, power windows, cruise control, trip computer. Has covered less than 20,000 miles. £11,250.00

Phone Wellingborough 76651

## 1974 ROLLS ROYCE SILVER CLOUD

Westminster Blue, 53,000 miles. Immaculate condition. Rolls-Royce serviced and maintained. Chairman's car, owner living abroad for one year. £17,000. Tel. 01-959 4400

## Daimler Sovereign 4.2

March, 1978. British racing green, black hide upholstery. Usual extras. Plus many options. 77,000 miles. New engine and automatic gearbox only 200 miles. 12 month warranty. £3,750. Tel: 0252 872101

## RARE CITROEN SM

1971, mercifully serviced and maintained, 54,000 miles. Radio-cassette, triple speakers. Tinted glass. Air conditioning. Excellent condition throughout. £3,700. Tel: 01-581 3236 office 01-549 5916 home

## POSCHE 928

1979, 5 speed, Turbo yellow. All usual options plus extra mirror, 16,000 miles. 1 owner. £17,950. Tel: 01-385 1058 (home) 01-405 4844 ext. 277 (office).

## CADILLAC SEVILLE

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. More extras than a Rolls 1 per annum—genuine 22 mpg on 2 star fuel. £21,600. Tel: 0422 8250

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## DATSUN 120Y

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. More extras than a Rolls 1 per annum—genuine 22 mpg on 2 star fuel. £21,600. Tel: 0422 8250

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

1978, 5 speed, V8, 240bhp. Takes one adult plus child. Was £1,000. Now £1,200. Tel: 01-803 8881

## MINIATURE MODEL T FORD

Law Report December 13 1979

## Scope of immunity for acts done 'in furtherance of trade dispute'

Express Newspapers Ltd v  
McShane and Another

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Diplock, Lord Salmon, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Scarman

The act of officers of the National Union of Journalists engaged in a dispute over journalists' pay on provincial newspapers in calling on union members employed by the Press Association to assist the dispute by ceasing to put out copy—which would also affect national newspapers and other media with whom there was no dispute—was an "act done in furtherance of a trade dispute" and so immune from actions in tort under section 13(1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974, as amended.

The majority of the House of Lords held that the test whether an act was done by a person in furtherance of a trade dispute was purely subjective. It referred only to the state of mind of the person who did the act. It is important "with the purpose of helping one of the parties to a trade dispute to achieve their objectives in it".

The House allowed an interlocutory appeal by Denis McShane and Mr Kenneth Ashton, president and general secretary of the NUJ (sued personally and as representing the members of the national executive committee) from the Court of Appeal's decision of March 1978 in the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawton

and Lord Justice Brandon (1979] 1 WLR 390) which had affirmed Mr Justice Lawson and granted to Express Newspapers Ltd an interlocutory injunction restraining the defendants from procuring any of their employees who breached their contracts of employment by refusing to handle or use material provided to Express Newspapers by the Press Association.

Section 13(1) provides: "An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable in tort on the ground only—that it induces another person to break a contract or interferes or induces any other person to interfere with its performance . . .".

Mr J. Melville Williams QC, Mr John H. H. H. H. QC, and Mr D. R. M. Henry, QC, and Mr T. R. A. Morrison, QC, for Express Newspapers.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the appeal concerned how far the immunity given to union members granted to trade unions and others extended in respect of acts done "in furtherance of a trade dispute"—words which had appeared in legislation since 1875 and were contained in section 13(1) of the 1974 Act as amended. Was it sufficient for those claiming the immunity to have a genuine intention to further an existing dispute? Or was it necessary to show, in addition,

that the act done was in fact reasonably capable of furthering the trade dispute, or gave practical support to it? Those broad questions had not, so far, arisen for decision in that form in the House.

The trade dispute, a normal one between employers and employees, arose between the NUJ, a trade union with about 30,000 members, and the Newspaper Society, which represented the proprietors of provincial newspapers. On December 1978 the NUJ issued a notice of a resolution of a recommendation for an all-out provincial newspaper strike from 12 noon on December 4.

Provincial newspapers, like national newspapers, derived much of their profits from the Press Association (PA), a company owned by publishers, daily and Sunday newspapers. It provided news agency service to its shareholders, also service to subscribers, which included provincial and overseas radio and TV networks, and overseas agencies. PA employed some 250 journalists, not all NUJ members.

At the December 1 meeting the NEC decided to call a strike from 12 noon on December 4 to stop it from supplying copy to provincial newspapers.

Also to take effect from noon on December 4. Its purpose was, by press release on December 1, to "ensure that the NUJ had no dispute to reduce or cut off supplies of

news to provincial papers. That type of action—against a supplier of a party to a trade dispute—is sometimes called "secondary" action.

Further action was taken by the NUJ when its members on December 3 informed NUJ members employed on national newspapers, including the Daily Express, to "black" all copy emanating from the PA after noon on the 4th. The NUJ had at that time no dispute with the national newspapers. There was no doubt that that instruction was given in reliance on the "immunity" conferred by statute, would be an actionable wrong—wrongly procuring the journalists employed by national newspapers to break their contracts of employment.

On December 11 Express Newspapers issued a writ against the defendants for damages for an injunction obtained on the ground only—that it induces another person to interfere with its performance.

Mr J. Melville Williams QC,

Mr John H. H. H. H. QC, and Mr D. R. M. Henry, QC, and Mr T. R. A. Morrison, QC, for Express Newspapers.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the appeal concerned how far the immunity given to union members granted to trade unions and others extended in respect of acts done "in furtherance of a trade dispute"—words which had appeared in legislation since 1875 and were contained in section 13(1) of the 1974 Act as amended. Was it sufficient for those claiming the immunity to have a genuine intention to further an existing dispute? Or was it necessary to show, in addition,

that the act done was in fact reasonably capable of furthering the trade dispute, or gave practical support to it?

Mr Justice Lawson and the court of Appeal had held that the NUJ members at the PA and so was insufficiently concrete; but his Lordship disagreed on both points.

Immunity was a vital factor in all

considerations, whether at Alamein or in Fleet Street; but here the evidence went beyond morale well into the capability of practical effect. It showed not to provide the PA with the tools of industrial action, but to join the PA

strike could well further both the strike and the initial strike against the newspaper society.

When trade disputes were fought out between employers and employees, it was always an undertaking, it was not difficult to decide whether industrial action was in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute.

The definition of "trade dispute" however, had been extended by the 1974 Act; enlarged by the 1978 Act.

The definition now included a dispute between employers and workers which is "connected with" one or more of a list of seven matters (section 2(1) as amended). Correspondingly, industrial action had been greatly widened. It might extend to customers or suppliers of a party to the dispute, or the bank that financed them, or persons in the same way.

In still other cases, of which the present was one, it might extend to customers or suppliers of such suppliers or customers who might, and probably would, be disposed to assist the opposite side in the dispute.

On the facts of the case, the court of Appeal had held that the original documents might be required as evidence, the Revenue asserting that they had been seized and removed. Much the same occurred at Mr Tucker's house, where documents had been seized and removed. The documents had been compiled with the assistance of the Revenue officer, who was expected to weigh carefully the issues of public interest involved.

(2) No action could be taken under section 20C without the approval of the Board of Inland Revenue—two members, at least, acting personally. The board consisted of senior and responsible officials in the Inland Revenue, who were expected to weigh carefully the issues of public interest involved.

(3) The court received their full powers of judicial and executive functions. Nothing in section 20C cuts them down; on the contrary, Parliament, by using such phrases as "is satisfied" and "has reasonable cause to believe", must be taken to accept the restraint that the power must be exercised in accordance with the law.

The Divisional Court refused the respondents' application for certiorari to quash the warrants and a declaration that the Revenue officers had not been entitled to remove and ought to deliver up removed documents and other things taken from the premises.

The Court of Appeal allowed the respondents' appeal.

Mr Robert Gatehouse, QC, Mr Brian Davenport and Mr Michael Nialligan for the Revenue; Mr Andrew Johnson, QC, and Mr Michael Taggart for the respondents, Rossmaster, J. R. Financial Services, Mr Plummer and Mr Tucker.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the integrity and privacy of a man's home are of fundamental importance.

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."

Information on oath having been laid this day by Raymond Quinn in accordance with [section 20(2)] stating that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence is being committed in connection with the tax, it is clear that the present respondents' action in respect of such an offence as is mentioned in subsection (1) above.

The warrant in respect of the Rossmaster offices read: "To: Raymond Quinn and to the persons of Brian Davenport and the officers of the Board, etc."



## Is a new office boom on the way?

The public inquiry which began this week into an application by European Ferries Ltd to redevelop a site at Vauxhall, on London's south bank, is further evidence that a new round of speculative office building, the first since the early 1970s, is well under way.

The company envisages a 600,000 sq ft complex, including a 30-storey tower, of which nearly two thirds would be occupied by offices. It makes no secret that it regards the scheme as an investment, and in no way connected with its own requirements.

It is only three weeks since one of the longest inquiries ever held, into proposals for the south bank between Waterloo bridge and Blackfriars bridge, came to an end. There are two main proponents: Greycat Estates, submitted plans for a huge speculative project. An eleventh hour submission by Shell UK Ltd was disallowed by the inspector, although Shell maintains that it needs more space for its own staff.

In other parts of London, in Hammersmith, for example, nothing new buildings are under construction, with no obvious prospect of immediate returns. The explanation appears to be that there is a great deal of money floating around looking for a home, and that commercial property, despite its present low yields, is seen as a "safe" investment.

What is causing concern, however, is that the new office buildings may well prove to be white elephants, on a scale that will dwarf such notorious speculations as Centre Point.

There are two main reasons for querying the potential growth of office employment in London. One is, quite simply, the probable reluctance of companies to continue paying inflated rents, and of commuters to pay ever-increasing fares to travel to work in an ever-increasing discomfort.

The second, and far more significant, is the likely effect of micro-processors on the need for office staff. Reports to which planners have turned a collective blind eye, suggest that, within a little as five years, the effects will be enormous.

Copiers, high speed duplicators, dictation units, automated text handlers, facsimile transmission systems, micro-film readers and small office computers could cause large scale redundancies among white-collar workers.

The Greater London Council is sticking to its view that it should encourage office development in "appropriate places". It is not at present worried by the prospect of over capacity, and is keen to encourage as much employment as possible in inner London.

The British Property Federation merely hopes that the present boom will not be followed by a "bust" like that of 1973. On the longer term implications, it is not prepared to comment.

John Young

**Jerusalem**  
Specially fitted with a luxury casino, a swimming pool and a battery of fruit machines, the 5,500 ton cruise ship Melody is scheduled to sail from Haifa early next week bound for the bustling Egyptian port of Alexandria. An apparently frivolous event which in reality marks another significant step towards the gradual establishment of friendly contacts between two nations which for 30 years were among the bitterest enemies in the Middle East.

On board will be more than 300 sun-seeking Israeli tourists who will be inaugurating the first Israeli cruise to her largest Arab neighbour since the foundation of the state of Israel in 1948. Providing there are no unforeseen hitches, the historic voyage is due to be followed in the New Year by a rapid increase in the pace of normalization, including the opening of land borders and the start of regular flights between Tel Aviv and Cairo.

The Indo-Soviet agreement

is scheduled to take place on February 16 when the two countries exchange ambassadors.

An emotive and symbolic gesture which observers believe

will sharply increase the antagonism to Egypt among the revisionist Arab states.

Already the Israelis have selected Dr Eliab ben-Eliassar, a former Mossad intelligence agent and close confidante of Menachem Begin, to be their first man in Cairo. The Egyptians have not yet reciprocated, although they have made it known that a team of 30 diplomats is now undergoing an intensive training course in anticipation of the opening. Unlike the Israelis, who have named an ambassador-designate who is not fluent in Arabic, the Egyptians are expected to select a competent Hebrew speaker.

In the next few weeks the two countries will be holding secret talks about the heavy security operation which will be required to guard the two embassy buildings, both of which will instantly become press targets for Palestinian terrorists and their allies from extreme left-wing groups in Europe and the Far East.

Inside Israel, the speed and sincerity with which Egypt

pursues the sensitive normalization programme is being regarded as yet another level of society as a crucial test of the whole peace process. Under the terms of the Camp David agreements, Israel had to open proceedings by handing back large chunks of the occupied Sinai and its only oil field, which when returned last month was providing over a fifth of the country's domestic energy needs. Such moves have understandably created considerable public impatience for an Egyptian response.

In theory, the Egyptians are only committed "to enter negotiations" on the normalization of economic and cultural relations six months after Israel completes her military pull back to the Sinai frontier withdrawal line on January 26 next year. But among Israeli officials there are hopes that

talks on these key subjects will in practice be speeded up, a point which will be discussed early next month when President Sadat and Mr Begin hold their ninth Summit meeting in the Egyptian winter resort of Aswan.

On the Israeli side, the complex process of normalization is in the hands of a small and specially selected section of the foreign ministry headed by an affable Syrian-born Jew, Dr Joseph Haddas. A determined effort is being made to keep this part of the peace process quite separate from the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, which have been put under the control of the Foreign Ministry.

There are growing fears that the Egyptians may attempt to link progress on normalization with the so far vain efforts to break the deadlock in the

autonomy talks. Such suggestions have been vigorously denied by the Egyptians, but the Israeli press lingers doubts that President Sadat may adopt a different attitude after January 26 when he will have regained some 70 per cent of Sinai.

Away from the glare of international publicity, contacts between Egypt and Israel on a number of bread and butter issues have been taking place daily since last May when the sleepy town of El Arish became the first part of the Sinai to be handed back after 12 years of Israeli occupation.

On the positive side, successful negotiations have been made for a Bedou Shash to campaign and win election to the Egyptian Parliament, which he now attends from his home inside Israel. A number

## Will the test ban treaty ever be signed?

Another session of the Geneva negotiations over a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) has just ended without any significant advance. This is disappoiting because the British, American and Soviet delegations made such a promising start more than two years ago. But it is also very worrying because after a year of virtual stagnation, there is a very real fear that a treaty may never be signed.

A Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) was signed by the same three powers in 1963. This prohibited nuclear tests in the atmosphere, and since then all have been conducted underground. France and China, who did not have the facilities refused to join in—although all French tests have now been carried out underground since their new site was opened in 1975.

In 1974 the United States and the Soviet Union signed the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) which prohibited underground tests of more than 150 kiloton yield—equivalent to 150,000 tons of TNT. They also promised to keep their testing

to a minimum, without specifying what this might be.

However there has long been a case for banning tests altogether. For one thing we know little about the long-term effects of underground nuclear explosions. For another, total prohibition might help to inhibit the continuous advance in weapon technology, which serves only to complicate negotiations over arms control. A third argument is that some form of self-denial by the big powers is necessary to persuade non-nuclear weapon states to stay with the way.

The continuing dispute over seismic stations installed in their territory. Seismic stations are boreholes containing sensitive instruments which can detect and identify underground explosions, even those of very low yield. Any information could then be transmitted to the other powers, probably by simultaneous satellite transmission. The Americans agreed to have 10 also—although they wryly observed that the American media would do the job just as well.

Then the Russians threw a spanner in the works by insisting that Britain should accommodate 10 also. Britain refused on the grounds that that as all

Yet, after the CTBT talk,

tests were carried out at the American underground site in Nevada. This would be abandoned. Then the Soviets shifted their stance and demanded that nine of them should be scattered round the world in British dependencies, including the semi-autonomous locations of Hongkong and the Falkland Isles. Britain still refused—pointing out in passing that at least two of the chosen sites were in territories which were no longer dependent anyway. All that it offered was one seismic station at an existing site at Ekskalskansk.

It is one seismic station at an existing site at Ekskalskansk, as they argue, is more than enough if verification of the CTBT is all that the Russians are after. Each site would cost up to £3m to install and about £500,000 a year to maintain, although the cost is not an important factor.

The continuing dispute over seismic stations however is only one of several factors which held up progress and not the most important. There are four instances of difficulties before presenting the treaty for signature by other powers, and over provisions for renewing it after the three-year moratorium on testing which it will introduce.

Bur the most serious obstacle remains opposition to it in the United States, among the military for instance, where critics think a ban might see American technological superiority eroded—particularly if the Russians cheat. (The verification measures they insist, are not

sufficient guarantees). It was to placate such critics that the length of treaty has been limited to three years. They also point out that without testing of any kind, the efficiency of stockpiled weapons could not be monitored.

These are highly controversial arguments, and President Carter remains deeply committed to the CTBT. But the President is already in difficulties over SALT-2, and is understandably reluctant to confront Congress with a still more explosive issue. It has already been said that President Carter could not hope to get the Panama Treaty, SALT-2 and CTBT past Congress during his presidency. Two out of three was the most he could hope for—and the Panama Treaty has already gone through.

So the Americans are reluctant to push ahead very fast with CTBT. Just now—and the Russians, obsessed by SALT-2, seem in no hurry either. But the SALT-2 debate in Congress draws further away, and the next Presidential election draws nearer, what are the hopes for a treaty? Edward Kennedy if elected would share Carter's commitment to it. But would a Republican like, say, Ronald Reagan? Some Americans are already saying that a CTBT is a lost cause for the time being and the "time being" could last a very long time.

Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

## ISTANBUL DIARY



A mystique vanishing under a pile of people  
In ordinary circumstances, the winter air of Istanbul carries a sense of mystery. It comes from the litigated central heating and the exhausts of the antiquated, diesel-powered red buses that roll up and down the hills of this vast, sprawling metropolis, the bustling home of nearly four million people.  
When the halcyon days come early in December, the heaters are turned off, and the city can wallow in the crisp warmth of the winter sun. Alas, not this year. The sun rays are making an effort to pierce the thick cloud of grey black smoke let out by Istanbul's latest source of pollution—the Romanian tanker Independence, near the south end of the Bosphorus.  
The ship was loaded with 95,000 tons of crude oil when she collided with a Greek freighter and burst into flames four weeks ago. It has been burning ever since. And apart from the hazard of fireball showers prompted by occasional explosions, with the slightest change of wind, the cloud of smoke is blown against Istanbul, smothering visibility to zero and choking its inhabitants.  
The authorities are not trying to put out the fire. They hope that it will consume the oil and spare the Bosphorus a gigantic oil slick. But experts tell me that even then thousands of tons of sludge will be

left over, enough to cause an ecological disaster. Already people have been urged to avoid eating local fish, much to the dismay of the excellent fish restaurants on the European shore of the straits, which can ill afford to stake their reputation on the frozen variety.  
The orange tongues of fire, leaping from the gutted tanks, are plainly visible from the hills of Beyoglu, on and around Taksim square, the heart of the modern city. The big hotels, except one or two, that is, the 600-bed intercontinental, for instance, have been closed down for nearly five months as a result of labour troubles. The hotel's American management, exasperated by union demands of 150 or 200 per cent pay increases, simply gave up the concession and walked out.  
The ground floor of this tall, now desolate building is gilded with dark red banners, like unremanned picket lines, proclaiming the victory of "Disk", Turkey's extreme leftist Revolutionary Labour Federation in what essentially amounted to cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.  
It is not the only instance. Halfway between the British Embassy and Galata Tower, another hotel has been shut for several months for similar reasons. The Pera Palace Hotel, one of Istanbul's most distinguished landmarks, built by Thomas Cook himself in the late nineteenth century, was in its heyday, the hub of this city's social life.  
The hotel is now owned by a charitable society which runs a school for underprivileged

children. The concessionaire of the hotel was forced to close it after a labour dispute. So, today, swathed in Disk's battered red streamers looking more like funeral drapes, this elegant building seems to be falling to pieces.

All this serves to underline the profound economic contradictions that spring from the staggering change in the population patterns of Istanbul. It is enough to see that in the last two decades, the city's population grew from 1.5 million to nearly four million people—roughly two newcomers for every old inhabitant.

What is happening to Istanbul is a direct result of Turkey's problem of overpopulation. The country's 3.7 per cent birth rate is one of the highest in the world. It is only slightly diminished by the equally high infant mortality rate, but Turkey's population today is estimated to be 44 million rising at 2.4 per cent a year. Ex-President Bulem Ecevit, now the Opposition leader, put it this way: "Every five years the population of a small European country is added to ours."

Istanbul has become a vast reservoir of idle manpower which is attracted to its prosperity by the bright city lights and the rising expectations they settle in the shabby town known as "Gecokluk" ("built by night") and rely on makeshift occupations like selling sesame buns or lottery or Taksim for their survival. The "Gecokluk" have naturally become the breeding ground for terrorists of the Right and of the Left who act as pawns in a senseless game of political violence that has already claimed 1,600 lives this year despite theartial law imposed in Istanbul and 18 other provinces one year ago.

Under the previous government martial law tended to be inconspicuous and for the time being this has not changed. Under the new conservative administration of Mr Denizli, the occasional garnishments of two or three hundred men, usually law-abiding lawmen, once every three years, more often if you know how to pull strings at a price—is inclined to bring back a lasting supply of medicines, light bulbs and paper tissue.

Many foreigners in Istanbul insist that the only long solution to Turkey's problem of unemployment and underemployment is to open the frontier to investors and import technology. The country could then make use of its vast natural resources very profitable partners. Yet there seems to be a strong aversion here, foreign participation in the domestic economy is usually attributed to "capitulations" which in the nineteenth century had the Christian merchant Istanbul extraterritorial protection and privileges which Turkey considered humiliatings and onerous.

Foreign businessmen share this view. They feel that the reluctance to let foreign capital is prompt and decisive. The manufacturers of a vast domestic market which has so far not been satisfied with price-quality standards that would be unacceptable by foreign standards.

The steady flux of urbanization in Istanbul is engulfing the small minorities—the Greeks, Armenians, the Jews and descendants of the Latin Americans into its centre. The less assimilated among the foreign residents are gradually moving away. So, too, Istanbul is rapidly becoming more cosmopolitan, though this was once so unique to

Mario Modiano

Next week another step towards friendship between Israel and Egypt

## Full steam ahead for peace

Already the Egyptians have issued visas to about 1,000 Israelis, due in part to their voracious appetite for tourism



Mr Begin and President Sadat: a crucial test of the peace process.

of sick Egyptians have received medical treatment in Israel and the two armies run an efficient and amicable convoy system along a stretch of Egyptian road which links two sections of desert still in Israeli hands.

But there have also been examples of friction, often resulting from the notorious slowness of Egyptian bureaucracy and from Egyptian sensitivity to sometimes tactless reminders of Israel's vast technological superiority. "The Egyptians are facing a huge psychological barrier and it is one that our people have to be conscious of at the time," explained one Israeli official. After discussing normalizing Israel for 30 years, they evidently have to adjust to being friendly with us while being isolated from most of their Arab brothers."

Antony Sidel, most of the

newsmen on the Sinai have been

voiced for domestic consumption.

"By last month the Egyptians

had issued visas to about 1,000

Israelis compared with only

about 60 issued by Israel to

Egyptians. The main reasons cited for the discrepancy are the relative income level in the two countries and the voracious Israeli appetite for tourism. Many of the rejected Egyptian applications are understood to have come from people seeking work in Israel's higher wage economy. A problem which is certain to increase from January when the free movement of nationals is due to begin.

So far the mechanics of the peace process have worked as well as could be expected, but most western diplomats agree that the whole procedure is soon due to move into a different gear. The pace will be faster and the dangers of breakdown more pronounced.

For its part, the Israeli public

will be watching anxiously

for the Camp David agreements

on normalization, while the

world at large will be watching

with equal anxiety to see if

any formula can be devised to solve the unresolved problem of the Palestinians.

Christopher Walker

Geoffrey Smith

## How the committees could get more weight

Select committees would force ministers to take them seriously

for minority parties or minorities within parties must depend ultimately on respect for conventions, it would be wise to establish a convention that a member of a minority party should sit on the Committee of Selection, even when that is justified by the strict logic of parliamentary arithmetic.

The key question, though, whether the activities of committees are seen to be bearing on the decision-making process. Power is concentrated in the committee of select committees—the power to make decisions, the power to influence them. I have argued previously, in *The Times* and elsewhere, that the select committees should oversee the function of public Bills, which is now performed by standing committees—*i.e.* ad hoc committees, despite the fact that no Bill goes through without a select committee's consideration. The key question is whether the select committee should play a part in proving public expenditure.

Consolidated Fund Bill

should be decided by the committee of select committees and should be armed by the appropriate select committee which would have the authority to switch funds from one department's activities to another and to reduce the budget of the department.

One of the principal objects of a strong select committee system is to enable MPs to engage ministers and senior civil servants in a serious dialogue in a way that cannot be done during the dramatic knockabout of question time. But this will be achieved only when ministers and their advisers believe that it is in their interest to have such a dialogue rather than simply funding off questions.

These changes would bring about a marked improvement in the quality of the work done by the committees. The more respect they have, the more respect they will win, and the more likely it is that ministers will think it worth a bit of trouble to get on their side. It would help a lot if the committees had a more professionalized staff.

These are highly controversial issues, and President Carter remains deeply committed to the CTBT. But the President is already in difficulties over SALT-2, and is understandably reluctant to confront Congress with a still more explosive issue. It has already been said that President Carter could not hope to get the Panama Treaty, SALT-2 and CTBT past Congress during his presidency. Two out of three was the most he could hope for—and the Panama Treaty has already gone through.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## RTHODOXY AND INQUIRY

Sacred Congregation for the  
Trinity of the Faith, formerly  
Holy Office, and before that  
Roman Inquisition, has  
aged its name but has it  
aged its ways? Not much, to  
me from the trepidation  
of theologians within its  
halls and the expostulations of  
those beyond it. Certainly it has  
none of its secrecy.

A constitution is unpublished,  
proceeds to investigate the  
orthodoxy or morals of clergy  
on the basis of delations which  
never disclosed. It forms a  
mimicry without notifying  
the subject of its investigation.  
If that view is unfavourable  
to it, a private examination  
which may or may not be  
acted in a way which  
easily protects his interests  
elsewhere knows. Its  
minion alone is published,  
any penitential which it may  
have to follow.

An apologist once said, "To  
all before this tribunal is  
recommendation, and to leave  
by the door of acquittal,  
never be a title to glory. We  
will bless the mystery which  
dicts him who appears before  
it whose trial proceeds with  
any stage becoming". The  
blessing is one in  
a defendant who appears  
in his published writ  
or reaching cannot be  
held to join. For him the  
ears of a secret process of  
penitence far outweigh any  
duty that may be thought  
to his finding himself  
in the first place.

Even if the procedures of the  
Office (to use the most  
of its successive titles) opened up and reformed it  
is unlikely to enjoy much  
popularity in a country which  
led the last of its Test Acts  
years ago, is nurtured  
robust tradition of public  
and whose national  
has more or less given up  
attempt to control the  
opinions of its members  
dical process. But it is not  
ult to appreciate the

reasons why the Roman Catholic  
Church first established and still  
has not abandoned this form of  
inquisition, or why the Holy  
Office now has in its sights the  
Belgian Dominican Professor  
Edward Schillebeeckx.

Father Schillebeeckx stands  
high in the estimation of  
his fellow theologians and  
ecumenical circles. That en-  
hances the importance of his  
views, but it does not guarantee  
their orthodoxy. And orthodoxy is  
something which the Roman  
Church by its nature, is bound  
to require of its accredited  
teachers.

The characteristic truths of the  
Christian religion are peculiar in  
proceeding from divine revelation.  
Their essence is regarded as  
immutable; the "deposit of  
faith". The form in which they  
were revealed is a subject for  
interpretation, and the Roman  
Catholic Church claims for itself  
a continuing function of explic-  
ation, finding in the deposit of  
faith a content which, while not  
strictly new, may not have been  
previously understood or con-  
fidentially declared. So revelation  
becomes doctrine. And doctrine,  
being the formulation of revealed  
truth, is something which it is  
a primary duty of the church to  
preserve and proclaim. That duty  
entails the recognition as error  
of opinions which contradict  
received doctrine, and the cor-  
rection or necessary suspension  
of the church's doctors and  
pastors if they persist in serious  
doctrinal speculation.

Gladstone said of that book  
that it placed Christianity on the  
edge of a precipice whence a  
skillful hand might throw it over.  
The precipice stands vividly  
before the imagination of the  
Holy Office and it sees skillful  
hands at work on all sides—not  
without cause, for it requires an  
unusual discretion to reconcile  
the speculative intellect with the  
claims of a permanent tradition.  
But it behoves Rome to act prudently  
in seeking to protect doctrinal  
speculation from pressures of  
theological speculation.

Father Schillebeeckx may have  
stumbled, but his feet are on  
the same broad road of honest  
intellectual inquiry along which  
have preceded him not only the  
church's heresies but its most  
honoured doctors too. How else  
was Christian doctrine restated  
in Aristotelian categories in  
the early middle ages? It  
is a road the magisterium of  
the church itself must travel,  
more cautiously than theological  
intriders since it bears the Ark.  
The permanent cannot be  
motionless this side of eternity.

## T HELP ABOVE POLITICS

dent Carter has been under-  
ably disturbed by American  
intelligence reports alleging that  
Soviet Union is "diverting  
in supplies of food and  
wine intended for starving  
peoples and handing them  
to the Vietnamese forces  
a country and to the Red  
Army". Is there no  
"the President is reported  
as asked" and indeed there  
is in the Soviet Union.  
far, however, there is no  
confirmation of these  
reports. Most observers agree  
the Soviet Union has itself  
substantial quantities of  
and clothing to Kampuchea:  
sources, for what they are,  
put the total value of aid  
at more than £45m and mention  
10 tons of food, 4,600,000  
metres of cloth, and other  
things. This would not, of  
a prevent them deviating  
from supplies to fighting sol-  
diers.

Indeed, they might wish  
for themselves as much  
as possible for supplying  
them. But it solves them of  
the urge of doing nothing to

the situation is so confused  
very little is certain. There  
undoubtedly been serious  
ams in the distribution of  
rn relief. In spite of pro-  
that representatives of  
rn relief organizations  
be able to observe distri-  
the first convoys left  
n Pesh without observers.  
may have been as much the

result of political and bureaucratic  
confusion as of conspiracy but it  
is bound to arouse suspicion.  
The news yesterday was that the  
next convoy would carry observers.  
There have also been  
promises that supplies will now  
be moved more quickly out of  
Phnom Penh, where the huge  
population of rats has been  
reducing stocks. But even with  
these assurances, there are large  
areas of the country where no  
western observers have penetra-  
ted and where anything may  
be happening. There remains, therefore,  
some substance in the broad  
point that the Russians could use  
their influence in the country to  
assist a broad international relief  
programme determined by  
humanitarian rather than political  
considerations. Kampuchea is  
one huge and tragic disaster area.  
It should be treated as such, and  
not just as a battlefield.

For the Russians, however, it  
is a very important battleground  
in their struggle against China.  
There is little doubt about the  
extent of their military aid to  
the Vietnamese forces which now  
run most of the country; nor  
about their naval build up in  
the Pacific. Their commitment  
to the Vietnamese regime and to  
its control of Kampuchea looks  
very solid. They could not give  
it up without the appearance of a  
significant retreat. It must  
therefore be assumed that the  
ports and airfields of Vietnam  
are going to provide them with  
a lasting foothold in the area. It

now many patients, and their relatives,  
who will not agree with him,  
and his arguments will never reduce  
the demand from others for an  
extra year or two, even a few more  
months, of acceptable living. Nor  
will he lessen the admiration of the  
public for those of his medical colleagues  
who will continue their  
research whatever reduction in their  
resources may be made by the campaign of their detractors who  
wish to see the necessary funds  
diverted to much more speculative  
experiments in preventive medicine.

Everyone believes in health,  
though no one seems quite sure what  
it is. There is a general lack of  
knowledge of the present problem of  
organ transplantation will be over-  
come. It is much less likely that the  
exhortations of Dr Gould and those  
who share his idealism will ever  
modify human behaviour sufficiently  
to prevent side effects that are  
inseparable from our frailties. Even  
our welfare state, while professing  
preventive medicine, lives on the  
immoral earnings of those three  
great maimers—alcohol, tobacco,  
and the motor vehicle.

Doctors will continue to show the  
way to preventive medicine, but  
afterwards it becomes the business  
of preachers. If they can persuade  
people to turn away from  
their bad habits, and of politicians  
to legislate—if they dare. H. L.  
Mencken long ago reminded doctors  
that the aim of medicine was not  
to make men virtuous, but to  
guard and rescue them from the  
consequences of their vices.

Yours faithfully,  
MARJORIE JONES,  
17 Swallowdale,  
Wrightwick Bank,  
Wolverhampton,  
December 5.

Resorting to surgery  
From Dr J. M. Porter

Sir, Dr Donald Gould (December 7)  
has some good reasons for riding  
his hobby-horse and it would be  
wise to expect to dislodge him alto-  
gether, but his balance must surely  
be insecure if he seriously believes  
that curative medicine will ever be  
an outdated concept.

In fact, his arguments are against  
transplantation, which is the case of  
transplant surgery he has decided  
is not worth the expense. There are  
letter refers to the principle

## Change in writ summons

From Mr Arthur B. S. Weir

Sir, On November 26 the Supreme  
Court Rules Committee, sitting in  
private and without publishing  
notice of its intentions, decided to  
abolish the Royal Command of the  
defendant that has been used on  
writs for some 700 years and which  
for a century and a half has been  
the wording used to commence  
actions in the High Court and the  
old custom law courts before it. The  
writ is he said, "ever to express his thought,  
a permanent, never quite finished,  
always sooner or later, more or  
less, regurgitating set of attempts  
to express the old faith and its  
permanent truths and helps to  
interpret it according to what  
appears to be the most abiding  
elements in the philosophy and  
the scholarship and science of the  
later and latest times. Such work  
never ceased for long."

Newman made a similar point as  
he began to expound his theory of  
*The Development of Christian  
Doctrine*: "The increase and  
expansion of the Christian  
Creed and Ritual, and the variations  
which have attended the process  
in the case of individual  
writers and churches, are the  
necessary attendants of any  
philosophy or polity which takes  
possession of the intellect and  
heart and has had any wide or  
extended dominion."

Gladstone said of that book  
that it placed Christianity on the  
edge of a precipice whence a  
skillful hand might throw it over.  
The precipice stands vividly  
before the imagination of the  
Holy Office and it sees skillful  
hands at work on all sides—not  
without cause, for it requires an  
unusual discretion to reconcile  
the speculative intellect with the  
claims of a permanent tradition.  
But it behoves Rome to act prudently  
in seeking to protect doctrinal  
speculation from pressures of  
theological speculation.

Father Schillebeeckx may have  
stumbled, but his feet are on  
the same broad road of honest  
intellectual inquiry along which  
have preceded him not only the  
church's heresies but its most  
honoured doctors too. How else  
was Christian doctrine restated  
in Aristotelian categories in  
the early middle ages? It  
is a road the magisterium of  
the church itself must travel,  
more cautiously than theological  
intriders since it bears the Ark.  
The permanent cannot be  
motionless this side of eternity.

I do not write simply to protest  
the loss of a time-honoured form,  
that has played a great part in the  
constitutional development of law  
in England, though a number of  
people may be somewhat shocked and  
addled. I do so because of the  
deplorable manner in which this  
important change came to take  
place. For the second time in nine  
months the Rules Committee has  
forced through major changes in  
practice and procedure of highly  
debatable merit. On neither  
occasion was there any open  
consultation beforehand. The Royal  
Commission on Legal Services has  
advocated that the function of  
procedural reform should be passed  
either to the Law Commission or to  
a new body similar to commission  
and standing and in working  
methods—a reference I think to its  
method of thorough research and  
open consultation. Whether that  
happens or not, the present system  
of secret reform must be changed.

Unless the Rules Committee  
changes its mind, only Parliament  
can now prevent the new rules  
taking effect. In the interests of  
good law reform I hope Parliament  
will do so. I am writing this on  
behalf of Holborn Law Society and  
LSLA, of whose committees I am  
a member.

Yours faithfully,  
ARTHUR B. S. WEIR,  
70 Priory Green,  
Hitchin,  
Hertfordshire,  
December 13.

Jury vetting  
From Professor Colonel G. J. A. D. Draper

Sir, Mr T. G. Talbot, QC, kindly  
drew my attention (November 29)  
to the Juries Act 1825, which both  
repeated and re-enacted the Ordinance  
for inquests of 1305 about  
which I had expressed certain  
doubts as to its legislative efficacy  
in my earlier letter (November 23).  
I can assure you that I am aware  
of the Act of 1825 and did not refer  
to it because it did nothing to alter  
my doubts about the Ordinance of  
1305.

Those who have questioned the  
legality of the current practice of  
jury vetting will find that the practice  
has been a part of the common  
law for about 500 years. It is  
reached by its older views of the  
inevitability of universal rivalry.  
Kampuchea provides an opportunity  
for it to free itself and show that cooperation in the  
relief of suffering is possible  
even in an area of political  
rivalry.

The latest edition of *Halsbury's  
Laws of England*, vol 26, at page  
326, states the current legal position  
thus: "The Crown may challenge  
for cause only, but may also direct any  
person whose name is called to stand by until the panel has been  
called over and exhausted, and will  
not be put to assign cause until it  
appears that there will not be a full  
jury without recourse to that person.  
In certain cases the Crown may  
exercise its right of stand by after  
an investigation of the jury panel  
authorized by the Director of Public  
Prosecutions."

The Ordinance of 1305 and the  
Juries Act of 1825, and its modern  
counterpart of 1974, are "red  
herrings" to the issue of the legality  
of the "stand by" practice. The  
legality of the stand by practice  
has existed for 500 years.  
Its desirability is quite another  
matter. The Attorney-General has  
given certain assurances, in the  
House of Commons, as to the manner  
of exercise of this practice,  
pending its continuance or abolition.  
The legality of that practice is in  
any case to be determined by  
what has been called over and  
exhausted. In other words,

the Ordinance of 1305 had nothing to  
do with the "stand by" practice.

The master received exhaustive  
reassurance in *Mansell v R*, decided  
by the Court of Exchequer Chamber  
in 1825, in which the Juries Act 1825  
was held not to impair the  
legality of the Crown's right to  
direct a juror to stand by until  
he had been called over and  
exhausted. In other words,

the Ordinance of 1305 had nothing to  
do with the "stand by" practice.

Senior BSC management have  
been directly responsible (with un-  
swerving devotion to their task) for  
the demise of the nationalized steel  
industry. The United Steel Mafia  
still controls the BSC. And in the  
interests of whom? Nepotism is rife  
in BSC management, and the same  
senior managers who are asking  
steelworkers to face up to "realities"  
would not be considered enough to  
privise industry. Not. It is not steel  
workers who should be made redundant.

The facts are that Sacilor of  
France lost £1 tonne, Cockerill of  
Belgium £20 a tonne, Italider of  
Italy £21 a tonne, and Klochner of  
Germany £15 a tonne when BSC was  
losing £17 a tonne. The 1973 "oil-  
shock" would be as nothing to the  
potential "steel-shock" of the late  
1980s if we become dependant on  
imported steel. Britain would be  
doomed as an industrial economy.  
But perhaps this is what Mr Levin  
wants: a tourism-based cottage  
economy and an impoverished working  
class incapable of defending  
itself.

Senior BSC management have  
been directly responsible (with un-  
swerving devotion to their task) for  
the demise of the nationalized steel  
industry. The United Steel Mafia  
still controls the BSC. And in the  
interests of whom? Nepotism is rife  
in BSC management, and the same  
senior managers who are asking  
steelworkers to face up to "realities"  
would not be considered enough to  
privise industry. Not. It is not steel  
workers who should be made redundant.

The Executive Council of the  
BSC have come with great reluctance  
to their present position. We  
used the force of argument and the  
BSC replied with scorn. We recall  
Ernest Bevin's words that it was a  
magnificent generation who gave  
everything in self sacrifice rather  
than let their fellow workers be  
driven down like slaves.

We are ready to make a stand to  
ensure that steelworkers win their  
right.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. PICKLES,  
Divisional Officer.

P. LIGHTFOOT,  
Senior Divisional Organizer.

H. PARNHAM,  
MICHAEL J. LEACHY,  
KEITH L. JONES,  
Divisional Organizers.

The Iron and Steel Trades  
Confederation,  
Edgbaston House,  
The Crescent,  
Doncaster Road,  
South Yorkshire.

November 16.

The miners' ballot  
From the Headmaster of Bloxham  
School

Sir, On this special morning (December  
6), when reason has prevailed,  
why is there so little praise for the  
miners? I have been among their  
strongest critics at times but today  
surely they deserve high praise for  
leading the way in democracy?

Boys thrive on honesty won  
confidence. So why don't we

rejoice as well as with the  
miners for the vital blow they have

struck for common sense? We all  
want to be appreciated and with the  
miners might well do.

Yours faithfully,

DEREK SEYMOUR,  
Bloxham School,  
Babbury.

December 6.

God's messenger  
From Mr Robert Ponsonby

Sir, Of course God isn't only for  
Troy People (December 12), any more

than is the music of Mozart, which  
has been audible for over 200 years.

It has been played and broadcast all  
over the world and whose accumulated

record sales have, I dare say,  
exceeded those of Her Majesty and  
his exhilarating (but not specially

Codly) Tijuana Brass.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT PONSONBY,  
4 Rosslyn Court,  
Orme Road, NW3.

December 12.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The role of gold in currencies

From Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, MP  
for Hexham (Conservative)

Sir, I warmly welcome your leading  
article (December 12) emphasizing  
the rôle of gold in the world today.

The writing has been on the wall for  
a long time. For many months  
both inside and outside the House  
of Commons, I have tried to express  
a warning that further procrastination  
in the negotiation of an agreed  
reform of the world's settlement  
and reserve system would inevitably  
trigger off an utter collapse of  
the International paper dollar standard.  
This is what is happening.

I have argued that we should  
adopt the fundamental reform, for  
which Professor Robert Triffin has  
argued vainly for many years, of  
replacing dollars as the major  
source of world reserves with gold-  
guaranteed deposits at the Interna-  
tional Monetary Fund. It is high-  
time the "experts" ceased deluding  
themselves that gold can be entirely  
replaced by



farther blow  
jobs  
Merseyside,  
ge 20

THE TIMES FRIDAY DECEMBER 14 1979

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

Putting a  
computer  
in your car,  
page 21

Stock markets  
FT Ind 421.5 down 2.1  
FT Gils 64.74 up 0.37

Sterling  
\$2.205 down 1.2 cents  
Index 69.8 up 0.3

Dollar  
Index 85.3 up 0.2

Gold  
\$460.5 an ounce up \$13.5

3-month money  
Inter-bank 161 to 161  
Euro \$ 154 to 154

### IN BRIEF

E. Heath  
kes on  
spended  
ndicates

E. Heath, the insurance  
and underwriting  
his brother the goodwill  
y's underwriting agents  
y of Cu, Ltd to undisclosed

hy was managing agent  
marine syndicates and  
restock syndicate voluntary  
suspended in August after  
ems emerged concerning  
limits. An orderly  
of the past business of  
syndicates is being con-  
d by Lloyd's through its  
ional Underwriting Agency  
company while an investi-  
lly Ashby continues.

uth has been granted per-  
n by Lloyd's in its act as  
a for a new syndicate in  
sion to the two suspended  
e syndicates. Mr. E.  
w, underwriter for an  
Heath marine syndicate,  
start taking premiums  
only for the new syndi-  
for the 1980 account  
imum premium limits for  
two suspended marine  
tates were 15%.

phy banking move

## Industrial output remains sluggish despite stimulus of rising demand

By David Blake  
Economics Editor

Industrial output bounced up  
in October as the engineering  
strike came to an end but the  
technical recovery only half-  
masked a picture of continuing  
stagnation.

Despite sharp increases in  
demand over the past 18 months  
the total industrial output of  
the country in the three months  
to the end of October was only 1  
per cent higher than in the  
same months in 1978.

Only booming production of  
North Sea oil allowed even that  
modest achievement to be  
reached; for the rest of the  
economy output was down by  
13 per cent in the three months  
to October compared with the  
same period last year.

The latest figures have been  
heavily influenced by a range  
of disputes within industry which  
have cut output overall. Output in the industries  
except the North Sea was down  
4 per cent in the three months  
to October.

Of this drop, between 2 and  
3 percentage points are  
thought to have been attributable  
to the impact of industrial  
disputes. The most important  
of these was the engineering  
strike and overtime ban, but  
disputes in the car industry also  
played a role.

The fact that industrial out-  
put has not grown at anything  
like the rate of the total ex-  
pansion in the economy is a  
major source of concern to the  
country's economic policymakers.  
It will be seen by the  
Government, as it reinforces  
its argument that expansion  
of demand in Britain can do little to solve the  
nation's economic problems.

Engineering and textiles also  
performed pretty badly over  
the three months to the end of  
October, with only coal doing  
relatively well.

## Energy department censured over N Sea grants

By Nicholas Hira  
Energy Correspondent

A House of Commons committee has  
caused the Department of Energy and  
Sir Jack Rampton, its chief officer, for  
giving "grossly inaccurate and misleading"  
evidence.

The committee in the third report by  
the Committee of Public Accounts from  
the 1978-80 parliamentary session con-  
cern the committee's investigation of  
interest relief grants made to help  
British industry win more business in  
the North Sea offshore oil industry.

It found that guidelines approved by  
the Offshore Supplies Office, a division  
of the Department of Energy, for making  
the grants had not been followed  
sufficiently closely, resulting in over-  
payments of £44.1m. There were also  
minor overpayments because of mis-  
taken calculations of £150,000, although  
it was known that there had been

Most forecasters expect in-  
dustrial output to fall back next  
year as companies run down  
their stocks in the face of  
shortening order books. Stocks  
are currently at a relatively  
high level, so there will be  
little incentive for most com-  
panies to make exceptional  
efforts in the next few weeks  
to catch up on the production  
lost as a result of this autumn's  
disputes.

Parts of the generally sluggish  
picture in the overall figures  
reflect special factors which give no real cause for  
concern. Production of North  
Sea oil in October fell slightly as  
operators began to implement  
Government rules forbidding  
them to burn off spare  
gas which emerges with the oil.

The Government thinks that  
the gas should be saved and  
used commercially, accepting  
that this makes oil production  
slower.

There has also been a down-  
turn in the production and use  
of electricity and gas because  
of the relatively mild weather  
recently. This reduces the  
overall index of production but  
does nothing to reduce the  
country's welfare.

There are no such mitigating  
circumstances for the generally dismal performance  
of manufacturing industry.  
Most sectors have been depres-  
sed, with steel, as seen by the  
Government, as it reinforces  
its argument that expansion  
of demand in Britain can do little to solve the  
nation's economic problems.

Engineering and textiles also  
performed pretty badly over  
the three months to the end of  
October, with only coal doing  
relatively well.

Table, page 18

were altered to the same basis the OSO  
had been using without authority.

In evidence the department said it  
considered the decisions taken by those  
running the scheme had been sensible.  
Had they been pursued in the proper  
way, it would have led to earlier  
closure in the guidelines.

"Nevertheless, the department  
accepted that there had been poor  
administration and lack of judgment by  
various officers", the committee says in  
its conclusions. There had, however,  
been an intention of dishonesty.

It reserves its real criticism for the  
way in which the evidence by the  
department was presented. "We wish  
to emphasize our great concern and  
amazement that during our investiga-  
tion grossly inaccurate and misleading  
evidence was given by those who  
must be presumed to be fully and  
accurately briefed beforehand."

In just one of the department's initial  
answers to the committee, Mr. Jack Rampton,  
implied that 12 people involved in  
operating the scheme had been reprimanded,

including an under secretary.  
Later that was corrected to say that  
only two officers had been reprimanded.

The department also estimated that  
the value of commitments made outside  
the guidelines had been £52m. Later the  
committee was told there had been an  
overpayment of no less than £11m.

Sir Jack Rampton, the accounting  
officer, was fortunately able to correct  
inaccuracies in his evidence before it  
had completed its investigation

and its report.

"We reiterate the view that  
we expect accounting officers and their  
supporting senior staff to be fully and  
accurately briefed with the main facts  
to the cases we examine."

The committee was also concerned  
that overpayments outside the guidelines  
were not detected earlier. In three  
of eight sample cases studied by the  
internal audit group of the Department,  
mistakes remained undiscovered.

In just one of the department's initial  
answers to the committee, Mr. Jack Rampton,  
implied that 12 people involved in  
operating the scheme had been reprimanded

It has also "regretfully" agreed with  
the Treasury's view that grants awarded  
outside the guidelines should be  
recovered from the companies involved.

The affair has badly damaged the  
standing of the Department of Energy,  
which has for years been trying to shake  
off the Ministry of Fuel and Power  
image that has dogged it since it was  
formed six years ago.

Within the department it is felt that  
the two officials reprimanded have, in  
effect, been criticized for showing  
initiative.

Sir Jack Rampton and Mr. John  
Livermore, a senior deputy secretary,  
both retire next year, and it is increasingly  
felt that a heavy-weight official  
will be brought in from another department  
to "shake it up".

The Offshore Supplies Office, which  
caused the fuss, is being run down. Mr.  
Hamish Gray, Minister of State, at the  
Department of Energy, said in Glasgow  
yesterday that his staff was to be  
reduced by a third, although this had  
not been agreed with the Public Accounts  
Committee's criticism.

## America and Europe in agreement over support for the dollar

From Frank Vogl  
US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Dec 13

Recent discussions between  
United States and European  
government officials have re-  
sulted in stronger agreements  
to ensure that joint action pre-  
vents any weakening of the  
dollar as a result of the Iranian  
crisis, according to sources here.

The prospects for the dollar  
were discussed at length by  
United States officials who  
visited European capitals last  
week in advance of the trip  
made by Mr. Cyrus Vance, Secretary  
of State, to secure European  
support for American  
policies towards Iran.

There seems to be confidence  
that oil price rises will not  
depress the dollar. Agreement  
between foreign and United  
States interventionists that most countries  
which import oil will have  
current account payments deficit  
in 1980, appears to exist. The United States  
deficit will be lower than the  
German and Japanese.

The Carter administration  
apparently did not plan to take  
bold action to strengthen the  
dollar. Sources said the adminis-  
tration was confident that the  
dollar could be held stable as  
a result of official international  
cooperation, adequate United  
States intervention resources,  
and effective anti-inflation  
policies such as those being  
adopted by the Federal Reserve  
system. Further, the current  
account balance of payments  
appeared to be moving in the  
right direction.

As for interest rates, senior  
officials were said to believe  
that rates in Europe had  
reached a peak.

American authorities have  
substantial resources with  
which they can intervene to  
help the dollar, and these  
resources will be increased by  
another issue of American  
government securities denomi-

nated in Deutsche marks in  
January.

The sources stressed that the  
Carter administration had no  
intention of changing its gold  
selling policies. The main aim  
is not to destabilize the gold  
markets, or encourage foreign  
exchanges to support the dollar,  
but to help the United States  
balance of payments by reducing  
the volume of gold imports.

There seems to be confidence  
that oil price rises will not  
depress the dollar. Agreement  
between foreign and United  
States interventionists that most countries  
which import oil will have  
current account payments deficit  
in 1980, appears to exist. The United States  
deficit will be lower than the  
German and Japanese.

The Carter administration  
apparently did not plan to take  
bold action to strengthen the  
dollar. Sources said the adminis-  
tration was confident that the  
dollar could be held stable as  
a result of official international  
cooperation, adequate United  
States intervention resources,  
and effective anti-inflation  
policies such as those being  
adopted by the Federal Reserve  
system. Further, the current  
account balance of payments  
appeared to be moving in the  
right direction.

As for interest rates, senior  
officials were said to believe  
that rates in Europe had  
reached a peak.

American authorities have  
substantial resources with  
which they can intervene to  
help the dollar, and these  
resources will be increased by  
another issue of American  
government securities denomi-

peaked, while the situation in  
the United States was less cer-  
tain. They also suggested that  
current American rates offered  
an attractive rate of return to  
foreign investors.

The sources said that pro-  
gress was being made in setting  
up an International Monetary  
Fund currency substitution  
account. Officials believed the  
IMF had more than enough  
resources to deal with possible  
balance of payments difficulties.

The reserve assets around  
\$30,000m now, will be increased  
by at least another \$10,000m at  
the end of next year, and about  
\$7,000m are also available  
under the general arrangements  
to borrow.

Non-affecting assets: Iranian  
non-dollar assets with United  
States banks are not affected  
by President Carter's freeze on  
Iranian deposits, Citibank  
announced in New York last  
night.

The statement followed the  
repayment by the bank's French  
subsidiary of a 30m guilder (about £7m) deposit to  
the Iranian Central Bank.

Iran is threatening to start  
legal proceedings to recover a  
further \$50m (£25m) lodged  
in Paris with Citibank.

The repayment is due  
rumours are that Carter's freeze  
was being breached by United  
States banks, but a Citibank  
spokesman said it had complied  
with the terms of the freeze.

Continued from page 1

which was not accurate was the  
date—the increase might be  
backdated to November 1.

The decision by Saudi Arabia  
marks a switch in policy which  
has been lessening increasingly by  
Iran. Shaikh Yamani has been  
quoted as saying that Opec had  
lost control of the market as  
producing countries shifted  
more of their production on to  
spot markets and away from the  
multination oil companies.

Opec has been producing  
more oil than it wishes to, to  
help alleviate world shortages,  
and there will be strong pres-  
sure at Caracas to reduce its  
production by one million barrels  
a day. Mr Ali Akbar Moinfar,  
the Iranian oil minister, has  
said he intends to persuade  
all Opec countries to cut back  
their production to conserve  
supplies for the future.

Kuwait, the United Arab  
Emirates, and Iran have all  
indicated they intend to cut  
bidders later in New York.

There is growing tension  
between the United States and  
Japan over the Japanese buying  
700,000 barrels of Iranian oil.

Japanese companies are  
reported to have bought more  
than 20 million barrels of  
Iranian spot crude at an  
average price of \$40 a barrel.

Although Japan wants to  
remain friendly terms with the  
United States, it is put in a  
difficult position by the Ameri-  
can embargo on Iranian pro-  
ducts and the subsequent  
refusal of Iran to deliver

back supplies next year. The  
Soviet Union may also deliver  
less oil to the West. Supplies  
could fall by two million barrels  
a day, which could cause severe  
shortages. It is expected, how-  
ever, that demand will lessen  
as the world recession grows.

Heavy oilskipping, particu-  
larly by Japan, has pushed  
world stocks of oil to record  
levels and has helped to keep  
spot market prices high. There  
were signs this week that mar-  
ket levels for oil sold on spot  
markets were beginning to fall.

There is growing tension  
between the United States and  
Japan over the Japanese buying  
700,000 barrels of Iranian oil.

Japanese companies are  
reported to have bought more  
than 20 million barrels of  
Iranian spot crude at an  
average price of \$40 a barrel.

Although Japan wants to  
remain friendly terms with the  
United States, it is put in a  
difficult position by the Ameri-  
can embargo on Iranian pro-  
ducts and the subsequent  
refusal of Iran to deliver

back supplies next year. The  
Soviet Union may also deliver  
less oil to the West. Supplies  
could fall by two million barrels  
a day, which could cause severe  
shortages. It is expected, how-  
ever, that demand will lessen  
as the world recession grows.

Heavy oilskipping, particu-  
larly by Japan, has pushed  
world stocks of oil to record  
levels and has helped to keep  
spot market prices high. There  
were signs this week that mar-  
ket levels for oil sold on spot  
markets were beginning to fall.

There is growing tension  
between the United States and  
Japan over the Japanese buying  
700,000 barrels of Iranian oil.

Japanese companies are  
reported to have bought more  
than 20 million barrels of  
Iranian spot crude at an  
average price of \$40 a barrel.

Although Japan wants to  
remain friendly terms with the  
United States, it is put in a  
difficult position by the Ameri-  
can embargo on Iranian pro-  
ducts and the subsequent  
refusal of Iran to deliver

back supplies next year. The  
Soviet Union may also deliver  
less oil to the West. Supplies  
could fall by two million barrels  
a day, which could cause severe  
shortages. It is expected, how-  
ever, that demand will lessen  
as the world recession grows.

Heavy oilskipping, particu-  
larly by Japan, has pushed  
world stocks of oil to record  
levels and has helped to keep  
spot market prices high. There  
were signs this week that mar-  
ket levels for oil sold on spot  
markets were beginning to fall.

There is growing tension  
between the United States and  
Japan over the Japanese buying  
700,000 barrels of Iranian oil.

Japanese companies are  
reported to have bought more  
than 20 million barrels of  
Iranian spot crude at an  
average price of \$40 a barrel.

Although Japan wants to  
remain friendly terms with the  
United States, it is put in a  
difficult position by the Ameri-  
can embargo on Iranian pro-  
ducts and the subsequent  
refusal of Iran to deliver

back supplies next year. The  
Soviet Union may also deliver  
less oil to the West. Supplies  
could fall by two million barrels  
a day, which could cause severe  
shortages. It is expected, how-  
ever, that demand will lessen  
as the world recession grows.

Heavy oilskipping, particu-  
larly by Japan, has pushed  
world stocks of oil to record  
levels and has helped to keep  
spot market prices high. There  
were signs this week that mar-  
ket levels for oil sold on

**OVERSEAS PROPERTY**  
Reader's legal advice before parting with any money or signing any documents to acquire land or property overseas.

## UNIQUE CANADIAN RESORT PROPERTY SUPERB LAKE VIEW LOCATION IN THE FAMOUS MUSKOKA AREA

Charming 90 Room Summer Hotel with beautifully designed winterized apartments on 10 acres of magnificently landscaped grounds in small picturesque village 2 hours north of Toronto.

Serious Principals only.

Write P.O. Box 990 Hamilton Canada L8N 3R1 or Phone 1-416-528-8411

### LONDON FLATS

£2,000-£3,000 one-bed flat in modern block on river. Ideal bus route. 05660 954 2049 (day) 05660 954 2049 (night). Properties 828 4600.

**HYDE PARK GATE** Fabulous 2-bed flat in modern block. £2,000-£3,000. Tel. 01-527 0004 (all day) 01-527 0011 ext. 102.

### COUNTRY PROPERTIES

**SOUTH NORTH HANTS** Barbury 7 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, drawing room, dining room, 3 double bedrooms, 2 single bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, garden. Offers around £35,000. Tel. 0238 722 2222.

**WOODFORD** 6 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, garden. Offers around £35,000. Tel. 020 8204 2222.

### GENERAL VACANCIES

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN  
Trinity College

### LECKY CHAIR OF HISTORY

This Chair will fall vacant on 1st October, 1980, following retirement of the present holder, Professor A. J. O'Leary-Rutheven. Further particulars may be obtained from:

Mr G. H. Giltrap,  
Secretary to the College,  
West Theatre,  
Trinity College,  
Dublin 2.  
Tel: 772941, ext 1123.

to whom completed applications should be sent preferably by Friday, 25th January, 1980.

### DIRECTORS

Previous experience with Productivity Improvement firms needed for Irish based consulting firm and American subsidiary.

**Project Analysts**  
**Project Management**  
**and Staff Positions**  
for projects in Europe.  
Multi-lingual an advantage  
but not requirement.

Send resume to:  
P. J. McGlynn,  
16 Herbert Street,  
Dublin 2, Ireland.

### THE CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

requires two Appeals Secretaries. One to cover Devon and Cornwall, the other to cover the London area. Preferred area range is £10,000-£15,000. Candidates must live in or close to their areas and will start work on 28 February. Closing date for applications is 15 January. For further particulars and application form apply to Administrative Officer, Cancer Research Campaign, Carlton House Terrace, London SW1.

### PROJECT MANAGER

(M.F.)  
is required with extensive commercial experience in the field of organizing distribution of furniture programmes and liaison with clients. Excellent opportunities for promotion offered to experienced applicants.

Telephone 01-730 2111  
for appointment.

**SMALL BUSINESS** requires  
smaller, to share office, duties  
from Saturday, 01-540 1050.

**PRODUCTION ENGINEER** to  
join team involved in the  
development of new products  
and services. Applications  
from Westminster Glass Ltd., 100,000  
WORD PROCESSING UNIT; 10,000  
NET; 25,000 WPS sent on cassette for  
info. 01-483 3001. Closing date  
January 1980.

### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Leeds and  
Leeds Area Health  
Authority (Teaching)

### LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER

Applications are invited for the  
lectureship of Lecturer/Senior  
Lecturer in Community Medicine  
in the University Department of  
Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning). 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority. An honorary  
contract at Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

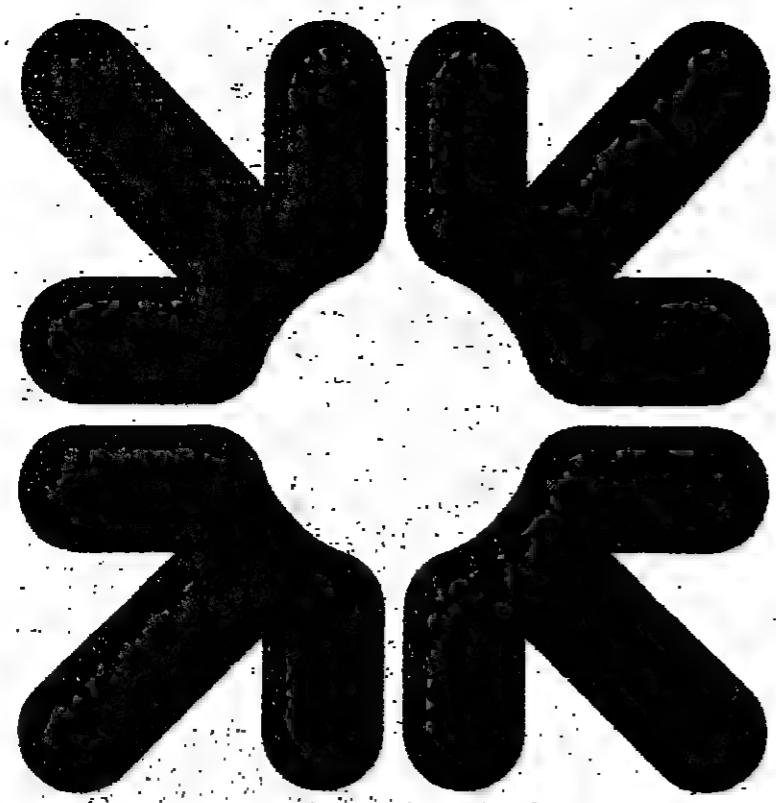
An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14,000.

Applications are invited to dis  
cuss the post with Professor  
L. D. G. Richards, Department  
of Community Medicine and  
General Practice and Specialist  
in Community Medicine (In  
formation and Planning), 15  
vacancies per year at the Leeds  
Area Health Authority.

An honorary contract at  
Consultant level will be  
offered from the Leeds Area  
Health Authority.

Salary on the scale £11,000-  
£14



# The Royal Bank of Scotland Group Limited

(formerly National and Commercial Banking Group Limited)

## The Results

	1979	1978 restated	% increase
Profit before taxation	£96.6m	£68.3m	42
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	£61.2m	£41.4m	48
Earnings per 25p ordinary share	27.3p	18.1p	51
Dividends per 25p ordinary share	3.92p	2.94p	33
Deposits and customers' current accounts (including notes in circulation)	£4,542m	£3,976m	14
Total assets	£5,175m	£4,445m	16

The improved results of the Group for the year to 30th September 1979 reflected the higher level of interest rates and increased resources and advances on the one hand but a significant increase in costs on the other.

The operating profit of the Royal Bank of Scotland, one of the two main subsidiaries, increased by 25% to £49.0m; the range of customer services has continued to grow as has the development of its international operations. The other subsidiary, Williams & Glyn's Bank, had an operating profit 63% higher at £47.4m; the extension and development of its branch network has continued with improved services for domestic customers.

The new Government's economic strategy places considerable reliance on monetary policy and the banks are accordingly nearer the centre of the stage. It would be tragic if such increases in bank lending that are possible in these tight monetary conditions are used to finance exorbitant wage settlements rather than to underpin output and employment in what promises to be a

difficult year for the economy. In the longer term, containment of inflation and the achievement of sustained economic recovery must depend not just on Government policy but on considerable changes in attitude throughout industry and commerce.

I expressed concern last year about growing Government intervention, particularly in the banking industry. I am delighted to see some reversal of this disturbing trend—witness the abolition of exchange and price controls and welcome signs that official monetary management may, before long, give more scope for the free play of market forces.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Group will do its utmost to effect further improvements in efficiency as a firm base for the expansion of our domestic and international business in the fiercely competitive banking environment of the 1980s.

16th November 1979

Michael Herries,  
Chairman

The Royal Bank of Scotland Group is Britain's fifth largest clearing bank group. Its name was changed from National and Commercial Banking Group Limited on 3rd September to conform with the provisions of the Banking Act 1979.

The Group was formed in 1968, and its two main operating arms are the Royal Bank of Scotland and Williams & Glyn's Bank. The combined strength of the two banks provides some 900 offices from Lerwick in the Shetlands to the Channel Islands.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, established by Royal Charter in 1727, is Scotland's largest bank. It has pioneered many banking developments and provides a wide range of financial services in the UK.

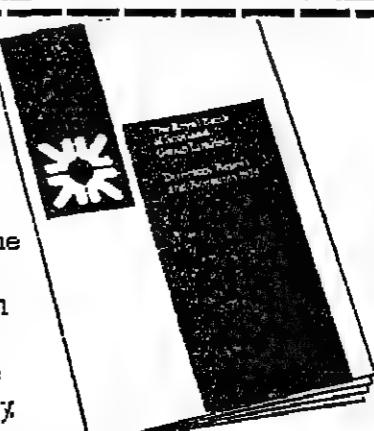
and overseas to meet modern needs.

Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited, whose origins go back over 300 years, is one of the major English clearing banks. As well as providing all the normal banking services, the bank prides itself on its attention to personal service, on its expertise in modern banking techniques, and on its extensive overseas connections through the Inter-Alpha group of European banks.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Group has grown through its ability to satisfy the developing needs of its customers—industry, commerce and the private individual. Under its new name the Group will endeavour to provide the same efficient service that it has done in the past.

If you complete and forward to us the coupon we should be glad to send you a copy of the 1979 Annual Report and Accounts, on which this advertisement is based. The Report contains the full statement by the Chairman and includes graphic and pictorial information on the Group and the UK economy.

To the Assistant Secretary, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group Limited, 36 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 3TB.  
Please forward a copy of the 1979 Report and Accounts.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_





## £4.7m from Japan for project with Saudis

Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund will invest 2,700m yen (about £4.7m) in a joint venture with the state-run Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation in a £220m (about £120m) project to build a plant to produce methyl alcohol.

The fund will have 30 per cent in the company, and the building of a plant at Al Jubayl on the mid-east Gulf is upgraded to a Japanese national project.

The company, organized by five Japanese groups had an equal stake with the state-run Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation in a £220m (about £120m) project to build a plant to produce 600,000 tonnes of methyl alcohol annually.

Building will start early next year, and 35 per cent of the output will be supplied to Japan and the Asian market.

### Oslo statistics

Norway's wholesale price index stood at 119 points by the end of November, up 0.9 per cent from 118 the previous month (1977 = 100), the Central Bureau of Statistics reports. The industrial production index rose 0.6 per cent from October to November.

### Greek shippers reply

Greek shippers are trying to improve their image after coming under sharp criticism for a poor safety record and charges of modern-day "piracy". They claim competitors are trying to steal business by spreading bad publicity.

### Union wants 18 pc

The Baden-Wuerttemberg branch of the West German Metalworkers Union, IG Metall, demands wage increases of 10 per cent next year, Herr Franz Steinke, the branch leader says.

### Italian inflation eases

Sighs that the Italian inflation rate might be slackening came with an announcement by the government statistics office that November's monthly increase in the cost of living index was 1.3 per cent, against 2.3 and 2.5 per cent in October and September.

### Tokyo ship orders fall

Foreign shipbuilding orders received by Japanese shipyards in November fell to 21 ships totalling 344,100 gross tons from 29 and 248,300 tons in October, but up from 16 and 141,500 tons a year earlier, the Japan Ship Exporters' Association said.

**Merseyside hit again as further jobs go in the new year**

## Lucas Girling trims factory by nearly a third

Another damaging blow to Merseyside's rapidly deteriorating employment situation was delivered yesterday when the Lucas Girling factory at Bromborough announced that it would cut its labour force by 450 in the new year.

Only 30 of the jobs that are to go will be accounted for by natural wastage. For the rest, it will be compulsory redundancy as the factory's present labour force of 1,450 is reduced by 29 per cent.

Representatives of six unions in the plant, which makes disc brakes for cars and some railway brakes, were given the news after many months of negotiations with the management over manning and productivity levels.

They were told that the statutory 90 days notice of dismissal would be issued on January 6, and the management added a warning that unless it got full union shop-floor cooperation in its cutback plan, the Bromborough branch could close completely.

However, there were clear signs yesterday that the unions were preparing to fight the redundancies. Shop stewards are understood to have drawn up a document for circulation to all workers, calling for opposition to the cuts.

A management spokesman said: "We must emphasize that there has been an enormous amount of consultation with the unions over the Bromborough plant. It

has been going on for many months. We have stressed from the outset that there was overmanning and an urgent need to improve productivity."

"Although there has been some response, the productivity levels have remained less than satisfactory, and the alternative to these reductions in the labour force could be only a total shutdown at Bromborough, with the loss of all 1,400 jobs."

The Merseyside plant has suffered from a number of serious industrial disputes. During the summer, the management stressed to the unions the need to reduce the workforce but said it believed that could be achieved through natural wastage if there was agreement.

The background to Girling's problems on Merseyside is a sharp fall in demand for its products by British and European vehicle manufacturers, with increasingly strong foreign competition.

The management spokesman said: "We have arrived at the present position only after a long struggle to reduce costs and improve output, and we have constantly been stressing that this was the only way to secure the future of the factory."

There is a surplus of brake manufacturing capacity throughout the world, and it is essential that we remain competitive."

In spite of the company's warning of the possibility of closure there seems little prospect, against the current Merseyside

employment background, of the cuts being accepted without another union and political protest.

Unemployment on Merseyside is running at more than 12.5 per cent, and this latest blow comes on top of a number of big industrial closures, including the recent shutdown of the Airtex Industries say factory at Kirkby, which has led to a sit-in by 340 workers whose jobs have been lost.

Lucas Girling is taking pains to ensure that it is seen to be carrying out full consultation and notice procedures and so try to avoid the sort of stand-off that has broken over the heads of the Airtex management.

Nevertheless, the company is likely to find itself pitched into the centre of the political arena as another element in the protest lobby gathering momentum over Merseyside's industrial plight.

The six unions in the Bromborough

Transport and General Workers, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the General and Metal Workers,

and Supervisory Section of the AUEW, the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union.

R. W. Shakespeare

## Coal may soon be main cargo

By Michael Daily  
Shipping Correspondent

Coal could outrip oil as the most important seaborne commodity by the year 2000, a speaker at a London conference on bulk-carriers said yesterday.

The rapidly rising demand for coal as a substitute for oil could lead to a major shortage of medium-sized bulk-carriers by 1981, Mr Michael Ratcliffe, publisher of *Lloyd's Shipping Economist* predicted. His publication organized the conference.

But after burning their fingers so badly over tankers in the early Seventies banks would be wary of lending too much to the wrong carriers. This, together with a shortage of cash among owners, suggested there would be no rush to place mass orders for tonnage, even though good growth prospects for one and grain as well as coal meant long-term prospects for dry-bulk carriers were "very bright indeed."

Japan now accounts for 35 per cent of world dry bulk imports, but Mr Ratcliffe questioned whether past economic growth could be maintained in the light of higher oil prices and competition from other Far East countries.

It was also becoming increasingly obvious that Russian industry and agriculture were not performing planned, with oil, coal, and grain all failing to meet their targets. Polish coal was therefore likely to be diverted to Russia.

The Sovtols and their satellites will become more, rather than less, dependent on the West, and this must have major political and economic repercussions," Mr Ratcliffe said.

Mr Frank Narby, of Euro-Canadian Shipholdings, said that fuel price rises meant present slow speeds at sea were here to stay.

## Rhodesian tobacco influx may cut prices

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

The re-entry on to world markets of Rhodesian tobacco, which at the time of UDI had been accounting on average for 25 per cent of Britain's supplies of raw tobacco, could stabilize tobacco prices and possibly reduce them.

This was the expectation of the British tobacco industry yesterday as the lifting of trade sanctions opened the way for increased sales from Southern Rhodesia.

Since UDI in 1965, Rhodesian tobacco has found its way on to various markets, including some on the Continent. Considerable sales have been made to Eastern European countries and to Russia, it is believed.

But British tobacco manufacturers are not expected to move quickly towards buying in the Rhodesian market. A great deal will depend on the price and quality of the crop produced there.

The Imperial Group, whose chairman and chief executive is Sir John Pile, has assets including processing plants in Southern Rhodesia which had a capital value at UDI of around £3m.

The group is likely to be the first to send representatives to the plant, part of the African Leaf Organisation, which has been kept on a bare minimum basis and is believed to be in good condition. Some forestry holdings appear to have suffered damage, however.

In the last year before UDI, Southern Rhodesian tobacco, which had a high reputation as a quality flu-cured leaf of the Virginia type, accounted for 32 per cent of tobacco coming into the United Kingdom market.

On average it supplied 25 per cent of British demand.

It was difficult at first for British manufacturers to cope with the sudden cut-off in the supply of flu-cured tobacco, and there was a heavy reliance at first on United States sources. But India took up some of the slack, rising from about 11 per cent to 25 per cent of supply and the United States and Canada each have a 25 per cent share.

A variety of other sources were developed, including Brazil, Zambia, Tanzania, Pakistan and South Korea. British manufacturers therefore have no special need to switch back to Rhodesian supplies, although a switch could be made comparatively quickly because not many long-term contracts are involved in tobacco-buying.

Some estimates have put Rhodesian tobacco production during the 1970s at under 100 million lbs a year, but if stability remains in the country and it keeps its high expertise, the crop could rise considerably above this figure. Land and climate are both excellent for tobacco-growing, and some estimates put the annual possible crop as high as 500 million lbs.

Aguing the gloomy economic backdrop for major steel using industries, BSC and BISPA last night published latest production figures showing that crude steel production slipped by just over 4 per cent last month compared with the levels achieved in October.

Last month weekly average production amounted to 34,400 tonnes which, although down on the previous month, was marginally above the levels achieved in November last year.

Over the first 11 months of this year weekly average production has been running at 412,700 tonnes, which was 6.4 per cent higher than levels achieved in the same period of 1978.

In the six months from March this year steel demand on the domestic market totalled 8.3 million tonnes but this has declined to a forecast level of 7.3 million tonnes for the second half of the year. The most pronounced fall in demand occurred in the first products sector.

Other European steel producers are beginning to feel the effects of the downturn although not to the same extent as the United Kingdom producers.

What I propose is the establishment of a new National Innovation Institute, which I hope will overcome the question of inventors' costs and rewards but make it unnecessary for them to take out patents or attempt to recoup from royalties. The system would operate as follows:

1. An inventor with an idea of promise would register this with the National Innovation Institute and not like filing a patent and also stating the financial requirements to the stage of a demonstration model. If it is needed, the inventor will work full-time on the invention then he can include a request for living costs.

2. The National Innovation Institute then decides whether to support the inventor and the judgment would be taken not as to the novelty of the invention but as to its likely utility in creating British wealth or British jobs.

3. In the event of support being forthcoming then the inventor would receive an Innovation Grant so that he could get on with the job.

4. Progress of the development would be monitored by the National Innovation Institute and if they considered that things were proceeding with promise they would in

the meantime grant the inventor a sum of money to help him continue his work.

5. The inventor would receive no royalties but if the National Innovation Institute decided that the work of the inventor had shown merit then he would be considered for the award of a Queen's Prize which might vary over a range between £5,000 and £100,000.

Merit would be judged on potential utility towards national wealth or jobs.

6. The above system is very similar to the very successful system used during the last war for war inventions and involving the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors. It freed the inventors from the present impossible problem involving patents and model costs and having to bargain patent situations for royalties from a mixture of silly, private weakness.

The ultimate exploitation would be placed partly on the inventor and partly on the National Innovation Institute.

If it is needed, the inventor

would be asked to take out

a patent and the National

Innovation Institute would

then take care of the patent

processes and the inventor

would be entitled to a share

of the royalties.

7. The inventor would

receive no royalties but if the

National Innovation Institute

decided that the work of the

inventor had shown merit then

he would be considered for

the award of a Queen's Prize

which might vary over a range

between £5,000 and £100,000.

Merit would be judged on

potential utility towards

national wealth or jobs.

8. The above system is very

similar to the very successful

system used during the last

war for war inventions and

involving the Royal Commis-

sion on Awards to Inventors.

It freed the inventors from

the present impossible prob-

lem involving patents and

model costs and having to

bargain patent situations for

royalties from a mixture of

silly, private weakness.

The ultimate exploitation

would be placed partly on

the inventor and partly on

the National Innovation Insti-

tute.

If it is needed, the inventor

would be asked to take out

a patent and the National

Innovation Institute would

then take care of the patent

processes and the inventor

would be entitled to a share

of the royalties.

7. The inventor would

receive no royalties but if the

National Innovation Institute

decided that the work of the

inventor had shown merit then

he would be considered for

the award of a Queen's Prize

which might vary over a range

between £5,000 and £100,000.

Merit would be judged on

potential utility towards

national wealth or jobs.

8. The above system is very

similar to the very successful

system used during the last

war for war inventions and

involving the Royal Commis-

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR  
Sponsored by

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## DCL falters at the interim

when Distillers' rehabilitation was starting to look soundly-based, the whisky group soon set back on its heels by disappointing half-time results. Pre-tax profits fell back 1 cent to £80.8m, and the group's own forecast suggests a full-year outturn changed from 1978-79's £180m compared with earlier hopes that it would top 200m.

However reasonable the explanations for setback, there must be more concern DCL is facing tougher times. Volume in United Kingdom was down and the group is clearly losing market share. And as DCL's geographical and product mix working against it.

The immediate cause of the shortfall, however, was the £5m loss in trading profits from industrial disputes. Distributors' stocks some of the sting out of this but perhaps the drop has gone irretrievably.

Overseas the United States has been relatively soft with industry statistics showing whisky shipments 9 per cent down and experience has amply reflected this, the recent price increases being only offset by currency movements. DCL also been hit hard in other important areas—Venezuela in particular where setting up nearby of a duty-free zone has seen sales by around 44 per cent but areas like Australia and Spain have almost as poor.

Interest rates look as though they keep distributors' stocks low in the first half while consumer spending is pressure in all DCL's major markets. Interim dividend is an unchanged 4.25p. DCL clearly feels that the one third rise last year was enough to satisfy holders.

So there is scope for perhaps a 10 cent rise this year which still leaves the at a current cost basis looking complete. A p/e ratio of 9 to 20p, down 7p today, and a likely yield of 7.6 per cent about right for the moment, but DCL can afford to disappoint again.

### Waiting for an B move

profits up 22 per cent to £457m; a 1 cent dividend increase and the issue of a four-for-one share split to improve marketability, ICL has set the scene ably for a forthcoming sale by the end of the 25 per cent equity stake.

Its part ICL is pressing for a widely placing operation as the best means possible while at least publicly regarding EBB overhang as a minor headache. Adding the NEB factor, the shares currently reflect all the excitement of an elec-

tronics company. There can be little doubt that ICL will find the going tougher next year. Indeed outside the important United Kingdom and Europe where growth has been in the 30 per cent range profits already have a flat look about them.

How the giants will react to increasingly competitive conditions remains to be seen, but IBM has already shown how it can use its muscle by setting compatible-plug (pseudo-IBM) machines manufacturers on the run via the introduction of a new series. Overall, however, ICL seems to have the best niche in the market place with non-compatible systems and a powerful European customer base.

Growth prospects for the group in the 15 to 18 per cent range still seem realistic on a long-term view and the shares would seem to be only waiting on the NEB for a move on to higher ground.

### ACC

### After the strike

Underlying profits at Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation look strong. Despite the television strike which fell exactly into the reporting period, profits for the first-half dropped only £400,000 to £6.1m. Music publishing goes well although records are suffering from the general blight. Property and Ansafone did well and AT&T, the Midland television franchise, can be expected to make up for lost time in the second half.

Films, however, represent the risk/reward debate at ACC. Last year they contributed £2.25m to overall profits of £16.3m, way behind television (£6.25m) and some way behind property, theatres and music publishing. But these figures disguise the heavy borrowing and high risks in film production.

Banks' borrowings last year were £30m. ACC is releasing the Muppets feature film—which Lord Grade calls a "blockbuster"—and is set on becoming one of the world's major producers and distributors. Much, however, depends on the judgment of Lord Grade, now 72.

Still, a film flop is on the horizon, and Lord Grade points to the infallibility of his own judgment and his less subjective ability to discount contracts as safeguards.

On the trend indicated by these interim figures ACC is heading for at least £20m in the full year, but the interim dividend was held at 4.43p, which left the market a little cold so the shares were static at 112p.

### Wilkinson Match

### Allegheny in the background

The Allegheny Ludlum link which has expanded the profitable safety and protection side of Wilkinson Match is the only bright spot in a pretty dreadful set of interim figures.

Stripping out the £1.6m exceptional profit from the sale of the group's interest in a Brazilian factory, profits have been more than halved to £4.8m. In the 6 months and the outlook for the full year is not much brighter.

The personal products division, which takes in razor blades and sunglasses, lost £2.6m. Wilkinson was left in limbo when the shaving market polarized between cheap disposable razors and top quality shavers, while the launch of its new "Profile" razor was delayed by the engineering and television strikes earlier this year.

Matches and lighters are also posing demand problems following the increase in VAT which hit cigarette sales. This is likely to be temporary, though Wilkinson's decision to close its London match factory, at a cost of £2m, suggests that it sees permanent changes in the market. Meanwhile, net borrowings have increased to around £5m.

Wilkinson has marginally increased the dividend to 6.4p and a similar rise at the year end implies a yield of 12 per cent with the shares down 5p at 136p yesterday. Given a p/e ratio of around 55, the possibility of a full scale bid from Allegheny is not in the price.

Philip Chappell, who will succeed Mr Tom as chairman of ICL in February.

A growth stock tempered only somewhat by lingering fears about ICL's ability to compete with the world giants of the industry orries about the effects of recession on industry in general.

In the shares up 17p to 463p, the contrasts are underlined by a yield of 3.7 per cent—covered more than six times—and a tax-free p/e ratio of something under

## Business Diary: Sir Leslie's return • Sir Tony and after

years ago, when Sir Murphy announced that he was leaving merchant banking to join the National Westminster Bank as Lord's full-time deputy chairman, there were more than a few eyebrows in the

to put too fine a point many people in the City (and not a few outside) disliked Lord Ryder. He was not impressed by the son of an eminent banker, Sir Leslie (he was deputy of Schroders), going to Lord Ryder's NERB.

Sir Leslie proved to be a man in more senses than one. Not only did he succeed Ryder as the NERB's chairman, he held until along the NERB board, he'd recently in protest at government's decision to responsibility for Rolls-Royce to the Department of Trade, but he had also found his way back to the City and traders, this time as a executive director and not my chairman.

This will not be surprising those who know him. Sir Leslie was never the typical merchant banker. One thing his political career is a good way to the many people in the He worked for Hugh Bell for two years from when Gairskell was Minister of Fuel and Power. He remained a Green Admiral in the Labour Party until his death.



The winner of The Times Veuve Clicquot Business Woman of the Year award is the advertising agent Ann Burden (above).

She is the chairman of McCann and Company group of advertising agencies. She wins a weekend for two in Rhenish, will have a wine named after her and will receive a bottle of champers on her birthday for the rest of her life.

Count Alain de Vogüé, the managing director of Veuve Clicquot-Ponsardin, presented the award at a ceremony in The Times' boardroom. The runners-up were Carmen Callil, the founder of the feminist publishers Virago, Anne Miles, managing director of the budget record company Music Box Records, Limited, Stephen Shorley, founder of software consultancy F International, and Dame Margaret Weston, Director of the Science Museum.

It is proving no easier to find a new chairman for British Shipbuilders than it is for the other loss-making state corporation, British Steel.

Business Diary's hunch is that Whitehall may give up the search and ask the present chief executive, Michael Casey, to double as chairman.

British Shipbuilders, which next week reveals that it is "on target" for a £100m loss this year, has been chaired since nationalization two years ago by Rear-Admiral Sir Tony Griffin. But his contract is up in March and is unlikely to be renewed.

In the heady days after the General Election it was thought that Sir Tony's successor might be Derek Kimber. He is the chairman of British Shipbuilder's Wearside subsidiary Austin and Pickering, a free market ideologue like Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary. But the word is that Kimber is not on.

One of the outsiders on Whitehall's list of great white hopes was Sir Lindsay Alexander, the dapper boss of Ocean Transport and Trading. But Sir Lindsay, former president of the General Council of British Shipbuilding, dapperly does not want to know and he is not the only one.

Which brings us to BS's two deputy chairmen. One is Ken Griffin, a former trades unionist, who joined the original organising committee for BS under its then chief executive Graham Day. But Griffin is not pleased about taking on the job. That leaves the other deputy, present chief executive, Michael Casey. He is a former civil servant, who moved over from the industry department

I may have stumbled on one thing the almighty dollar will not get you in the United States—the legs of model Cheryl Tiegs (below).

According to *Fortune* magazine, the cosmetics group Novex.

is paying her \$1.5m for five years' rights to her lips, eyes and face and Bristol-Meyers have "bought" her hair. Her legs, said the magazine, "are up for grabs."

Not so, her agents Jerry and Eileen Ford tell Business Diary from New York. And even if they were on the market it is unlikely any advertiser could afford them.

One of the outsiders on Whitehall's list of great white hopes was Sir Lindsay Alexander, the dapper boss of Ocean Transport and Trading. But Sir Lindsay, former president of the General Council of British Shipbuilding, dapperly does not want to know and he is not the only one.

Which brings us to BS's two

THE TIMES FRIDAY DECEMBER 14 1979

21

The world's oil exporters meet in Caracas next week to fix prices. Nicholas Hirst reports

## Will the hawks win this time?

The outlook for the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec), starting in Caracas, Venezuela, on Monday, has changed radically in the past few days.

It has seemed that the moderate members—Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela and Qatar—had little chance of being able to bring some desperately needed order back to the international oil markets.

The action of Iran in cutting back its production from some 10 per cent to 5 per cent of the western world's consumption has so reinforced the power of oil producers to charge almost what they liked for supplies that it has made the official pricing structure of Opec irrelevant.

Not much more than a year ago, Opec was in danger of splitting apart because of the strains caused by divergent price and oil producers' views of the members' very different economies and political systems. The strains this time have been caused by exactly the opposite circumstances—a degree of uncertainty over future supplies, coupled with a demand not easily met, which has driven purchasers to pay prices so high that they are once again threatening the stability of western economies.

The worry for oil prices or lack of supplies could threaten the stability of the West. Its fascism cares little for the possible consequences.

The effect has been to show Opec, for the second time in its 19-year existence, that its economic power rests on acting like one. The four-fold price increases pushed through on the back of rising world demand and an embargo and savage production cuts at the time of the Yom Kippur war. The disintegration of the orderly Opec price structure since the fall of the Shah has been caused by the lack of oil from Iran and the threat of further cutbacks next year.

For five years between 1974 and 1979 Opec had been cutting production to create tightness of supply. Saudi Arabia, bear on moderate



Shaikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah (left), and Ali Akbar Moisfar, respectively the Kuwaiti and Iranian oil ministers, key men at the Caracas talks.



American hostages in the

Iranian embassy—the fact is that Iran has grabbed the initiative

in flooding the market with its own production.

With Iran having made its cuts

of two million barrels a day is insufficient to have the desired effect.

Had Opec 12 months ago,

realized that the strike by the

workers in the oil fields and the

growing Islamic militancy of

the population at large was to

upset the Shah and change the

political order of the Middle

East it might have lifted prices

to a level which could have

been maintained at sensible

levels throughout 1979. As

it was, the troubles in Iran

merely allowed a rise which

would contribute to stabilization

of conditions in the world

oil market and world economy."

His pleas were as much for

consumption restraint as

oil companies. The IEA com-

munity stressed that Opec

could pursue policies which

would contribute to stabiliza-

tion of conditions in the world

oil market and world economy."

Without doubt 1979 has been

a year of shock for the West.

We like to be able to fill our

cars with petrol at will and

drive them where we choose.

There is no guarantee that such

freedom will be available to all

countries next year. Nor for

five years has the outcome of

an Opec meeting been so un-

certain, yet so important.

Not only was it selling its oil too cheaply, it was also selling too much of it. Its long-term production ceiling of 81 million barrels a day had been raised to 91 million barrels a day to ease the world shortages. Had it gone to Caracas trying to maintain both positions, the chances of an agreement would have been slim indeed.

It reported decision this week to increase the price of its light crude, the benchmark from which all other Opec prices are fixed, from \$18 a barrel, in \$24 (a price which would also be fixed by Qatar, Venezuela and the UAE) may take a lot of the heat out of discussions next week.

The importance of the change is psychological: by breaking through the upper limit of \$23.50 fixed at the Geneva conference earlier this year Saudi Arabia will be seen to have moved from its extreme position of attempting to hold down values to a level which, in other Opec members' eyes, helped only the Americans, who also agreed to easier terms for Saudi Arabia to agree to \$28 or \$30 if it goes to Caracas with its prices already at \$24 than if it would if it had to move from \$18.

The Saudi Arabians are gambling that by moving so far they can bring other states into line, reduce selling on the spot market and ease the pressure for production cuts which could badly hurt the West.

As at Abu Dhabi a year ago, when the price before the meeting was still only \$12.70 a barrel, the hawks and the moderates may be drawn together by the skillful negotiating of the Kuwaitis led by their oil minister, Shaikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah.

Last year all the Kuwaiti's skills were in vain. Within weeks of the meeting the oil market was in disarray.

Without doubt 1979 has been a year of shock for the West. We like to be able to fill our cars with petrol at will and drive them where we choose. There is no guarantee that such freedom will be available to all countries next year. Nor for five years has the outcome of an Opec meeting been so uncertain, yet so important.

## Putting a computer in your car

Kenneth Owen

"distance to empty" indicator

was introduced to predict how many miles could be driven on the fuel remaining in the tank.

These are typical of the new systems which are being developed and introduced in a number of countries. The Hitachi speakers also described a Japanese experiment in which traffic in a section of southwestern Tokyo was monitored and guided towards individual destinations by a radio-controlled dashboard display. This route guidance proved effective in reducing journey times; a two-hour, 50-mile round-trip programme was reduced to 45 minutes.

These are typical of the new electronic instruments that will be appearing more widely soon, initially in the more expensive cars, but spreading down to the cheaper models later. Ford's version is a day/date clock which can display eleven warning messages and "drive" computer information.

It is, of course, the micro-electronic revolution—and in particular the increasing logical power and memory, and decreasing cost, of large-scale integration (LSI) microcircuits—that is enabling the sort of complicated control that was previously available only in computer-based industrial processes to be applied in the car.

Replacing the traditional dashboard instruments, with electronic digital displays is an obvious use for the new technology. Ford's experience in the United States gives an idea of how the process is gradually taking place

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

**Business in gilts starts to pick up**

Investors remained cautious yesterday as they waited for the retail price index and the balance of payments figures due today.

Hopes that the impending Opec price rise might not prove too severe, and signs that the Government is now getting the money supply under control prompted some activity in gilt edged.

After a quiet start, jobbers reported better business as buyers began to test the water. This was apparent in longs where gains of about £1 were reported, while in shorts profit

Fison at 237p, Unilever at 424p and Pilkington Bros at 260p and 7p premium on the new shares.

Gilt dealing was reported in golds, although the Gold Mines index slipped 0.4 to 263.3. Anglo American Gold leapt 52p to 565 while Vast Reefs and Kloof both managed to improve 5p to 555 and 525 respectively. Elsewhere in the London financials, Consolidated Gold Fields continued to show new heights rising 7p to 375p while RTZ up 7p to 314p continued to derive inspiration from the Argyle Decca "A" continued to make progress as speculators anticipated that the group is about to sell its music side to Polygram. Channel Tunnel succumbed to profit taking dipping 10p to 204p following rumours of the new rail link with France.

Market newcomers Baynes Publishing and Spring Grove both improved with Baynes rising 2p to 127p while Spring Grove rose 1p to reach its striking point of 10p. The former, 1a Australian specialist listed Pocson 9p to 108p and ZCL expanded 4p to 24p as hopes rose on the Rhodesian ceasefire.

Shares of Joseph Shakespeare were suspended at 16.1p amid

rumours that someone was about to launch a bid. Gutterie regained 8p of Wednesday's fall on suggestions that Sime Darby might consider making another bid in the spring. Decca "A" continued to make progress as speculators anticipated that the group is about to sell its music side to Polygram. Channel Tunnel succumbed to profit taking dipping 10p to 204p following rumours of the new rail link with France.

Decca "A" continued to make progress as speculators anticipated that the group is about to sell its music side to Polygram. Channel Tunnel succumbed to profit taking dipping 10p to 204p following rumours of the new rail link with France.

Market newcomers Baynes Publishing and Spring Grove both improved with Baynes rising 2p to 127p while Spring Grove rose 1p to reach its striking point of 10p. The former, 1a Australian specialist listed Pocson 9p to 108p and ZCL expanded 4p to 24p as hopes rose on the Rhodesian ceasefire.

Shares of Joseph Shakespeare were suspended at 16.1p amid

**Latest results**

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings per share	Div	Pay	Year's total
Bell & Sime (I)	2,312.11	0.11(0.06)	25.95(10.18)	1.75(0.8)	7/2	(4.4)
Bea Williams (I)	1,113.0	0.01(0.02)	—	—	—	—
Berall Tin (F)	—	—	—	4.50(—)	28/12	—
Braithwaite Engs (I)	4,05(5.0)	0.54(0.31)	9.5(5.5)	3.0(2.2)	11/1	(—)
Burco Dear (F)	24,824.6	1.1(1.6)	10.2(11.6)	3.0(2.4)	19/2	3.0(2.4)
Caravans Int (F)	73,39(64.95)	2.1(2.7)	—	3.0(2.9)	2/4	(5.42)
Deutsche (I)	6,916.51	0.14(0.10)	5.8(3.9)	1.1(1.6)	25/3	1.6(1.6)
Dubliner (F)	6,501.01	1.2(1.0)	8.2(7.0)	1.27(0.57)	1/2	1.27(1.10)
Dunson Higgs (F)	3,83(3.7)	0.08(0.08)	5.0(3.1)	1.5(1.5)	—	—
G. M. Firth (I)	3,114.0	2.4(1.8)	—	1.25(1.1)	7/2	(4.5)
Eastmec Est (I)	—	0.21(0.38)	—	1.44(1.44)	28/1	(—)
Harold Ingram (I)	3,63(3.6)	45.7(37.5)	102.79(79.42)	8.45(4.4)	19/2	11.9(8.3)
I.C.I. (F)	624(509)	27.7(25.5)	13.2(12.6)	3.4(2.7)	—	(5.27)
Lloyd's & Scot (F)	—	—	5.7(3.12)	1.15(1.00)	7/2	—
Markitron (I)	2,112(1.7)	0.56(0.70)	5.8(3.7)	1.25(1.25)	—	—
Russell Bros (F)	—	0.81(0.04)	—	1.25(1.5)	31/1	1.25(1.50)
Reliable Props (F)	—	0.51(0.43)	—	7.4(5.5)	—	—
Trans-Oceanic (F)	—	1.5(1.1)	8.0(5.9)	4.2(4.0)	—	4.79(3.19)
Satch-Satch (F)	71,45(39.12)	2.44(1.87)	14.5(11.3)	2.58(1.83)	—	—
Udo Scientific (F)	24,625(1.1)	4.05(3.9)	23.08(24.75)	4.0(—)	7/4	7.16(6.99)
Stenhouse Holdings (F)	—	—	11.19(13.57)	2.7(2.7)	14/4	4.32(4.52)
Stenhouse Indus (I)	2,712(2.3)	0.81(0.31)	1.59(1.43)	0.49(0.39)	2/4	1.3(1.3)
Vaux Breweries (F)	23,57(5.91)	6.45(5.21)	25.8(25.4)	4.7(4.6)	1/4	4.2(4.6)
Whitbread (Match) (I)	127,01(132.0)	6,49(5.3)	20.42(16.32)	4.51(4.2)	1/4	11.3(11.3)
Old Gas (I)	23,3(22.2)	1.3(1.3)	—	3.39(2.68)	16/1	—
S. W. Wood (I)	10,516.7	0.19(0.15)	2.1(1.6)	2.01(1.8)	18/2	—
Wm Wytt Higgs (I)	3,43(3.01)	0.17(0.08)	4.39(2.1)	1.0(1.0)	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net.

Profit after tax and including a £3.35m extraordinary item

were £17.55m, giving Lloyd's and Scottish a 40 per cent boom over 1978's £12.52m.

The board says that most companies in the group contributed to the substantial increase in turnover, but the cost of funds rose significantly. It exerted considerable pressure on profit margins of the finance activities.

It notes that the average Finance Houses Association

base rate increased by 61 per cent over the previous financial year.

Pressure on margins has been noticeable, the board says, in the Instalment Credit and Leasing Division during the last quarter but the operation benefited from a buoyant market.

At home, the plan is to meet with a five week

in the Newmarket plant a group planned to make workers redundant.

During the year, the b

commissioned a revaluation

of the group's property assets

including factory in

England and South Africa. No

the factories had been acq

10 years ago and the rev

on indicated a £3.2m so

over book values.

Nearly £570,000 of the su

is attributable to cur

realignment and the ret

£2.543m less expenses

been taken directly to res

The revaluation and re

profits increased Car

International's net assets

119.01p to 154.33p.

The current year has

started well, the board re

A modernisation progra

the Newmarket and Ge

factories aimed at subst

reducing labour costs and

heads, has caused disrupt

At home, the plan is

greeted with a five week

in the Newmarket plant a

group planned to make

workers redundant.

During the year, the b

commissioned a revaluation

of the group's property assets

including factory in

England and South Africa. No

the factories had been acq

10 years ago and the rev

on indicated a £3.2m so

over book values.

Nearly £570,000 of the su

is attributable to cur

realignment and the ret

£2.543m less expenses

been taken directly to res

The revaluation and re

profits increased Car

International's net assets

119.01p to 154.33p.

The current year has

started well, the board re

A modernisation progra

the Newmarket and Ge

factories aimed at subst

reducing labour costs and

heads, has caused disrupt

At home, the plan is

greeted with a five week

in the Newmarket plant a

group planned to make

workers redundant.

During the year, the b

commissioned a revaluation

of the group's property assets

including factory in

England and South Africa. No

the factories had been acq

10 years ago and the rev

on indicated a £3.2m so

over book values.

Nearly £570,000 of the su

is attributable to cur

realignment and the ret

£2.543m less expenses

been taken directly to res

The revaluation and re

profits increased Car

International's net assets

119.01p to 154.33p.

The current year has

started well, the board re

A modernisation progra

the Newmarket and Ge

factories aimed at subst

reducing labour costs and

heads, has caused disrupt

At home, the plan is

greeted with a five week

in the Newmarket plant a

group planned to make

## MARKET REPORTS

discount  
risk

Bank of England bought a quantity of Treasury bills from the discount houses to ease a shortage of funds in the market yesterday.

For example, money opened 1.51 per cent and stayed in 1.1 per cent area throughout the morning. By lunchtime, rates on a gency financing trend turned up to 1.65 per cent.

The former trend continued throughout, though more slowly, and eventually reached 1.75 per cent.

It were mostly ruled off bounds of 1.5 per cent and cent. Working in favour of market were bank balances une through from Wednesday, small amount above target.

The minus side weighed in with some increase in circulation, small number of users over Exchequer dis-

counters, and - small -

ry bill take-up.

## Money Market

**ES** (Exchequer Settlement Rate) 1.75% (unchanged in 12 months)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 17%

Bank of England Base Rate 17%

High 17% (unchanged in 12 months)

Low 15% (unchanged in 12 months)

Week Yield 15.25% (unchanged in 12 months)

Treasury Bills 1.51% (unchanged in 12 months)

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Local Authority Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Local Authority Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%

2 months 1.50%

3 months 1.50%

4 months 1.50%

5 months 1.50%

6 months 1.50%

12 months 1.50%

Corporate Bonds 1.50%

1 month 1.50%



## PERSONAL CHOICE

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davall

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

1245 pm: News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Interview with botanist David Bellamy and award presentation to cameraman from Pebble Mill (the BBC Midland studios) from the Guild of Television Cameramen. Also Peter Seabrook's gardening spot.

1.45 Camberwick Green: puppet tale (c). Close down at 2.00.

3.20 Pobol y Cwm: serial in Welsh.

3.55 Play School: Irene Cockcroft's story, *The Anything Book*.

4.20 Mendoza: cartoon. Pig visits the Antipodes.

4.25 Jackanory: final reading from John Grant's *Littlestone*, series 1, written by the author.

4.40 Home Sweet Phooey: cartoon, Mr Tornado (c).

4.55 Crackerjack: magazine programme for children.

5.40 News: with Kenneth Kendall. 5.55 Nationwide: includes Desmond Lyman's Sportsworld.

6.00 A Gun Free: David Bellamy amid the giant seaweed of the coastal waters off Britain. Also: a visit to Selsey Beach, named after its gorse sand.

7.20 My Wife Next Door: Enter a rich uncle from New Zealand, not knowing his favourite married couple (John Alderton, Hannah Gordon) are divorced.

8.00 Peacock: We have reached 1927. Philip (Rupert Frazer) discovers the reason for his impatience.

9.00 News: with Richard Baker.

9.25 International Show Jumping: The Courvoisier Cosmopolitan Stakes from Olympia. All seven medalists are short-listed for the Moscow Olympics are expected to take part.

10.30 Points of View: Viewers

lenters, answered by Harry Tooker, who should be given more time.

10.25 Jack Benny: *The Jack Benny Show*. Situation comedy from the 1950s. Time has been kind to these Friday night revivals.

11.00 News and weather.

11.15 Film: *The Last Days of Pompeii* (1949). A Welsh valley faces the threat of death. Ends at 12.40 (See Personal Choice).

12.55 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.02 Woman's Hour.

2.45 News: with Mother.

3.15 Play: *An Inspector Calls*, by G. B. Priestley; 4.45 Story: *The Christmas Star*.

5.45 News.

5.55 Home Guard Bound.

6.15 At Home.

7.15 Review: *One Pair of Ears*.

7.30 News.

7.45 The Archers.

7.55 Pick of the Week.

8.15 Prefaces to Shakespeare.

8.30 News: with Mother.

9.15 Letter from America.

9.30 Kaledoscope.

10.00 The World Tonight.

10.35 Weather Ending.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament.

12.30 Study the Hours

7.00 Sat.

12.30 Sat.

12.15-12.30 Weather.

VHF

5.00 am Regional news, weather.

7.30 Regional news, weather.

10.30 pm Regional news, weather.

11.00-11.30 Study on 4. Ken Proh-

jimmy Young. 12.15 pm Wag-

gones' Walk. 12.30 Derek Hob-

11.30-12.00 News.

## RADIO

## Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.

6.10 Farming Today.

6.20 Today.

7.00 News.

8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.05 Desert Island Discs.

9.45 Enquire Within.

10.00 News.

10.05 From Our Own Correspon-

dent.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 The Bandsman's Daughter

(c).

11.00 News.

11.05 News: the Jury.

11.30 Bird of the Week.

12.00 News.

12.30 You and Yours.

12.45 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.02 Woman's Hour.

2.45 News.

3.15 Play: *An Inspector Calls*, by G. B. Priestley; 4.45 Story: *The Christmas Star*.

5.45 News.

5.55 Weather.

6.00 The Arts Worldwide.

6.30 BBC NI Orch/Bands: Rossini.

1.00 Radio 1.

1.15 Radio 2.

1.30 Radio 3.

1.45 Radio 4.

1.55 Radio 5.

1.55 Radio 6.

1.55 Radio 7.

1.55 Radio 8.

1.55 Radio 9.

1.55 Radio 10.

1.55 Radio 11.

1.55 Radio 12.

1.55 Radio 13.

1.55 Radio 14.

1.55 Radio 15.

1.55 Radio 16.

1.55 Radio 17.

1.55 Radio 18.

1.55 Radio 19.

1.55 Radio 20.

1.55 Radio 21.

1.55 Radio 22.

1.55 Radio 23.

1.55 Radio 24.

1.55 Radio 25.

1.55 Radio 26.

1.55 Radio 27.

1.55 Radio 28.

1.55 Radio 29.

1.55 Radio 30.

1.55 Radio 31.

1.55 Radio 32.

1.55 Radio 33.

1.55 Radio 34.

1.55 Radio 35.

1.55 Radio 36.

1.55 Radio 37.

1.55 Radio 38.

1.55 Radio 39.

1.55 Radio 40.

1.55 Radio 41.

1.55 Radio 42.

1.55 Radio 43.

1.55 Radio 44.

1.55 Radio 45.

1.55 Radio 46.

1.55 Radio 47.

1.55 Radio 48.

1.55 Radio 49.

1.55 Radio 50.

1.55 Radio 51.

1.55 Radio 52.

1.55 Radio 53.

1.55 Radio 54.

1.55 Radio 55.

1.55 Radio 56.

1.55 Radio 57.

1.55 Radio 58.

1.55 Radio 59.

1.55 Radio 60.

1.55 Radio 61.

1.55 Radio 62.

1.55 Radio 63.

1.55 Radio 64.

1.55 Radio 65.

1.55 Radio 66.

1.55 Radio 67.

1.55 Radio 68.

1.55 Radio 69.

1.55 Radio 70.

1.55 Radio 71.

1.55 Radio 72.

1.55 Radio 73.

1.55 Radio 74.

1.55 Radio 75.

1.55 Radio 76.

1.55 Radio 77.

1.55 Radio 78.

1.55 Radio 79.

1.55 Radio 80.

1.55 Radio 81.

1.55 Radio 82.

1.55 Radio 83.

1.55 Radio 84.

1.55 Radio 85.

1.55 Radio 86.

1.55 Radio 87.

1.55 Radio 88.

1.55 Radio 89.

1.55 Radio 90.

1.55 Radio 91.

1.55 Radio 92.

1.55 Radio 93.

1.55 Radio 94.

1.55 Radio 95.

1.55 Radio 96.

1.55 Radio 97.

1.55 Radio 98.

1.55 Radio 99.

1.55 Radio 100.

1.55 Radio 101.

1.55 Radio 102.

1.55 Radio 103.

1.55 Radio 104.

1.55 Radio 105.

1.55 Radio 106.

**CLASSIFIED  
ADVERTISING  
STARTS  
HERE**

**APPOINTMENTS VACANT** 18  
APPOINTMENTS \$18,000 PLUS 18  
**BUSINESS TO BUSINESS** 23  
CAR BUYER'S GUIDE 23  
**DOMESTIC SITUATIONS** 25  
EDUCATIONAL 25  
ENTERTAINMENTS 12, 13  
**FINANCIAL** 25  
FLAT SHARING 25  
LEGAL NOTICES 18  
PROPERTY 18  
RENTALS 18  
**SECRETARIAL AND  
NON-SECRETARIAL** 25  
**APPOINTMENTS** 11  
**SITUATIONS WANTED** 25

Box Normal double fee applies to  
The Times £1.10 per word.  
New Printing House  
Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

To place an advertisement in  
any of these categories, tel:  
**PRIVATE ADVERTISERS  
ONLY**

01-837 1311

**APPOINTMENTS**

01-789 1961

**PROPERTY ESTATE  
AGENTS**

01-789 231

**PERSONAL TRADE**

01-789 3351

**MANCHESTER OFFICE**

061-834 1234

Queries in connection with  
advertisements that have  
appeared, other than cancella-  
tions or alterations, tel:  
**Classified Queries Department**

01-837 1234, ext. 7180.

All advertisements are subject  
to the conditions of acceptance  
of Times Newspapers Limited,  
copies of which are available  
on request.

**PLEASE CHECK**

**YOUR AD.**

We make every effort to avoid  
errors in advertisements. Each  
one is carefully checked and  
proof read. When thousands of  
advertisements are handled  
each day mistakes do occur and  
we ask therefore that you check  
your ad. and if you spot an  
error report it to the Classified  
Queries Department immediately  
by telephoning 01-837 1234  
(ext. 7180). We regret that we  
cannot be responsible for more  
than one day's insertion  
allowance if you do not.

**THE DEADLINE  
FOR ALL COPY IS  
24 HOURS.**

Attempts to copy is 3.00 pm  
prior to the day of publication.  
For Monday's issue the  
deadline is 1.00 noon. On all  
other days it is 8.00 am. Notice  
will be posted in the advert.  
On any subsequent queries  
regarding the cancellation, this  
Stop Number must be quoted.

"...and I will punish the people  
that say to themselves, 'The LORD never does anything'  
Zephaniah 1: 12 (G.N.B.)

**BIRTHS**

**MARNES**—On December 8th to  
Simon and Susan their Servant,  
a son (David Adam).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Linda their daughter  
Sarah Winifred, a girl (Peter).

**CHAMBERS**—On December 8th to  
Andrew and Sandra their  
daughter Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**SMITH**—On December 8th at West  
London Hospital, a daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**GRIGSON**—On December 8th to  
John and Nick, a daughter  
(Cornelia), Annis, a sister to

David and Gillian (neé George)  
and Christopher (—).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Mary Barbara and of Marianne  
Mention, a daughter of Christopher  
(Reid) and Gillian (neé George).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—John, a son (Hugh).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).

**MCNAUL**—On December 8th to  
John and Sandra their daughter  
Elizabeth (Charlotte).